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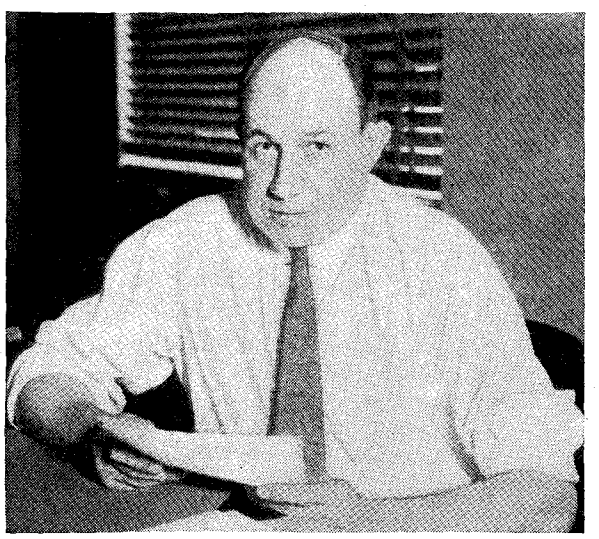
# Richberg: the President's No. 1 Man

## *As the Coordinator of Recovery Activities He Has a Difficult Job, But Ponderous Problems Do Not Narrow His Outlook*

By S. J. Woolf

SOME thirty-odd years ago a relative of Donald R. Richberg, who read palms and gazed into teacups for the purpose of predicting the future, declared: "That boy will never amount to anything. He is talented in too many subjects and will never concentrate on one."

To-day Donald Richberg holds a position in the Government second in importance only to the President himself. The Executive Director of the National Emergency Council is now at the head of the three recovery boards which have been merged into one. Its members, comprising all the Cabinet officers as well as the most important administrators, now act in an advisory capacity to the new Director. On his shoulders falls the difficult task of coordinating the recovery activities of the New Deal.



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Donald R. Richberg at his Washington desk

But ponderous problems of state, and bureaucracy in its most complicated form, have not narrowed the outlook of a man who found time to produce his own comic opera while he was a candidate for prosecutor, and who published a new novel in the midst of a fight he was waging for Labor against an injunction secured by the then Attorney-General Daugherty.

The shrill cries of the Blue Eagle have not dulled his ears to the soft song of the skylark, nor have codes drowned out concertos. The old rough-and-tumble, desk-pounding days of Hugh S. Johnson with their outbursts have passed. Gone are the pithy, pungent phrases of the hectic Oklahoman and in their place is a line from Milton or a distich from Homer.

### Tumult and Shouting Die

Gone, too, are the hustle and bustle in the labyrinthine halls of the new Department of Commerce Building in Washington characteristic of the time when General Johnson headed the NRA. In a bank building on the corner of Fourteenth and G Streets the new Director has his office.

It is a simple suite, with little to distinguish it from that of the business tenants on other floors. In a rear room, bare but for a couple of photographic copies of Italian engravings of Rome and Venice on its walls, the man who has been called the executive assistant to the President carries on. It was there I made a sketch of him. As I worked he recalled his early days and gave me his ideas of government.

He lolled in his desk-chair. The light from a tall window at his side fell upon his high forehead. It glistened upon his broad nose and sparkled upon his heavy underlip. His eyebrows are thin and, set above the orbit of his eyes, give him a perpetual quizzical expression. This is intensified by his dark eyes which continually twinkle and which accentuate the humor of some of his remarks. There is nothing ponderous or cumbersome about his mental make-up. His talk is free and easy, almost jovial, yet behind its lightness one detects a note of poetic fancy and an intense seriousness of purpose.

"I suppose," he said, "if I had not been forced by circumstances to become a lawyer I would have been a writer. However, my father was a lawyer before me and it was necessary for me to earn a living and the law seemed a surer way of doing it.

"I went to college at the turn of the century when the advance rumbles of Progressivism were being heard. Altho I was born in Knoxville, my family moved to Chicago when I was very young and as a boy of twelve I saw the white buildings of the Fair reared on the lake-front. The bicycle was at the height of its popularity, some girls wore short skirts and there were necking and petting parties, only they were known under different names. The stock-yards reeked of a stench which was duplicated in local politics.

"Hold-up men who roamed the streets at night had not yet gained the dignity of gangsters or racketeers. On the campus of the new university the students sang 'Praise John from whom oil blessings flow,' while the older generation, which had bowed down to material things, was wondering what the world was coming to.

"Abstract right and wrong, the Creation and Evolution, God and Eternity were the questions which were bothering the healthy young materialists of those days.

"By the time I was graduated from the university and was ready to go to Harvard Law School the revolt of youth was well on its way. After I had received my law degree I began to practise in Chicago and I think that the next ten years were the dullest in my life.

"The law as a philosophical study is very interesting. The law as a system of workable rules of human conduct is a project worthy of the highest endeavor. But the modern practise of law, which calls principally for mental ingenuity to help a client do anything he wants to do, seemed to me intellectually one of the most degrading occupations in the category of respectable employments. I began to believe that the superlawyer should have the brains of a Machiavelli, the hide of a walrus, and no moral convictions.

### The Lawyer's Preserves

"Moreover, I found much litigation useless and unnecessary, involving tremendous expense not only upon litigants but also upon the Government. We talk a lot about cutting down our governmental expenses but nothing is done to free our courts from useless litigation, or, if anything is attempted, the lawyers band together and declare that we are endeavoring to deprive the people of their liberties."

These early years were a meaningless period of groping for young Richberg. He spent his days poring over books in stuffy courtrooms arguing cases in which he was not interested, and dictating arguments.

The nights, at all events, were his own. There were private theatricals at the clubs and the young man who was bored by Blackstone found relaxation writing plays, songs, and verses. Then he composed a

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comic opera for the University Club of Chicago.

At the same time he was listening to Millikan expound his theory of electrons or descending with Michelson to his basement laboratory to watch a machine scratching lines on a metal plate by means of which the secrets of light were analyzed.

In addition, he began publishing articles on law, for while its practise did not interest him he was held by its philosophical aspect.

CAREFUL THERE, SAILOR!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

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LETTING 'EM THROUGH

—Homan in the Providence *News-Tribune*

To this day the man's enthusiasm and energy are unbounded. It is true that he has not time for philosophical writings now and his present reading, like that of so many others of the present Administration, is confined to detective stories, yet he still plays his violin and occasionally turns out a poem.

"In my law practise," he said, "I observed that it was always the little fellow who was made the scapegoat. I had devised a scheme of punishing corporations by having the Government take them over when they broke the law. Eventually it was introduced into Congress with the approval of Theodore Roosevelt, but was not passed.

"I was disgusted with conditions and I began a novel in which I attempted to show how the big fellows got away with it. That book started me on my political career. I became a Progressive candidate for State's Attorney."

## "T. R." Rooseveltism

Rooseveltism was in the air, not the Rooseveltism of the forgotten man but that of the strenuous life. Behind the Big Stick gathered the Progressives of the nation and while a nominating convention sang "Onward Christian Soldiers," and Chicago hummed the lilting melodies of Richberg's comic opera, he took his stand in the mighty army of those who wanted a change.

The years that followed were busy ones. Richberg had found his stride. He became a leading liberal, the spokesman for Labor, the champion of the downtrodden. He was Chief Counsel for the railway brotherhoods, General Counsel for the National Conference on Valuation of Railroads, Special Counsel for Chicago in its fight against the Insull gas company, and he argued the O'Fallon valuation case before the Supreme Court. Moreover, he published three more novels, wrote more songs, played his beloved fiddle and actively supported La Follette for the Presidency upon a platform which he himself had drafted.

When General Johnson was appointed as head of the NRA he sought the Chicago lawyer whose partner, Harold Ickes, was already in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, as Chief Counsel. The appointment caused much comment. Industry looked at his record and feared the outcome. On the other hand, as soon as he took office critics appeared among his old friends who declared that he had gone conservative.

As a matter of fact, Richberg had never been as radical as some had believed. On the other hand, he felt that no matter what his beliefs were he was no longer an advocate but a man in public office.

"I think," he said, "that if a man in public life permits himself to be a partizan he loses his usefulness as a public servant."

During the first year of the NRA, Richberg and General Johnson apparently hit it off fairly well. Then rumors of disagreement began to be heard. Despite a certain liberalism Johnson felt that the improvement in conditions should be brought about by business itself. Richberg remained the progressive and the most important object he sought was that an opportunity to work should be provided for Labor.

Johnson resigned and the President, who had borrowed Richberg from the NRA and made him temporary head of the National Emergency Council, has now put him in a position of overlord of most of the recovery projects of the New Deal.

"A great many people," said the Executive Director, "still have the idea that the only part that the Government should play in private business is that of an arbitrator. They claim that it is not only unwise but also a direct assault upon individual liberty for it to participate in any administrative matters and that it should not attempt to make any improvements in the operation of business.

—Berryman in the Washington *Evening Star*

"These people do not seem to realize the great changes that have taken place in our country. When our Constitution was first adopted there were many controls necessary which in the course of time we have discarded. You would be surprized to know that the regulations of occupations, wages, and hours were during our early years. In those days the country enforced social control without becoming socialistic and established communal rights without becoming communistic.

"For years," he continued, as he arose and walked up and down the room, "we were taught that men and institutions that conserve power and wealth were our best protection against anarchy and reckless social experiment. I have had a good deal of experience with poor men and I can honestly say that I haven't found them as a class to be either anarchists or reckless experimenters. For the most part they have struck me as extraordinarily timid. I don't deny that they want a change, but who can blame them for that?

"It is perfectly possible to have a change without moving from Washington to Moscow. There surely is a stopping-point midway. Between the anarchy of unplanned, unregulated industrialism and the tyranny of State control of industry lies a system of democratic cooperation.

## "We Must Go Forward"

"Every citizen is entitled to the freedom to exchange the few things which he makes for the many products of his fellow citizens which he requires for his health and comfort. In a simple society the system of barter prevailed. As the world advanced and society became more complicated, this simple system became also more complex. The rapid growth of our industrial civilization led to the creation of huge organizations. A race of rugged individualists arose who for self-interest were forced to combine their efforts and exert themselves to control the Government.

"We have discovered that the freedom which we all crave can not be guaranteed by letting people alone. We have learned the lesson that there must be an organization for cooperative action so that the continuous exchange of necessary products and services will not be interrupted, and so that millions of our theoretically free citizens will not be deprived of making a living.

"But we must go forward, for the road behind us has been destroyed. The road ahead of us is the only way."

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# Recovery Drive Mapped as New Congress Nears

## *Voices Calling for Cooperation Between Business and Government Now Amount to a Chorus, With Occasional Sour Note—President, at Warm Springs, Plans Legislative Program*

THE new Congress created on Election Day will meet on January 3, only about a month from now. It is this fact that ;ives unity and meaning to many of the ıtterances and activities of the moment.

President Roosevelt is living in his little vhite cottage at Warm Springs, Georgia. :here, working daily at his desk in the ›ine-paneled living-room, he is preparing he messages and the legislative program ıe will submit to Congress soon after it onvenes.

Some of the subjects Congress will con-ider were mentioned in a letter the Presi-ent wrote to mayors of ninety-four cities, vho met in Chicago last week. "It is un-oubtedly true," he said, "that the coming ession of Congress will give further atten-ion to proposals involving unemployment elief, public works, unemployment insur-nce, old-age pensions and housing."

Meanwhile, many other proposals are ‹eing advanced to shape the course of Con-ress. Organizations of business men, now esolved to cooperate in the Administra-ion's recovery drive, are drawing up plat-orms to indicate what they believe the ountry needs. Other organizations, inter-sted in special questions, are whipping heir own platforms into shape and starting ampaigns for recruits. And members of Congress themselves, notably Senator Borah, express their own ideas of what the imes demand.

Last week leaders in business and leaders n the Administration combined to "sell" heir joint idea of cooperation between the wo elements they represent. President Henry I. Harriman of the United States Chamber of Commerce, making his first top in Birmingham, Alabama, started on ı speaking tour to champion the idea and o explain how it developed just before the ecent election.

A Timely Investigator

—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*

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Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler making a speech

At the same time, Donald R. Richberg, a power in the Administration, urged business to get going. "Now is the time when private enterprise should undertake to lift the burdens of unemployment from the shoulders of the Government," he said. "Now is the time to build private enterprise anew upon the sounder economic foundations that have been laid."

### Urged "To Go Ahead"

Echoing Mr. Richberg, Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advised business to "take the ball and go ahead," and also urged his subordinates to be somewhat more sympathetic toward applications from industry for RFC loans.

Mr. Jones might have had even more to say along these lines if the RFC had not been so busy trying to protect some of its previous loans. Last week it filed suit against stockholders of the Central Republic Trust Company of Chicago, seeking to collect $14,000,000 on the $57,000,000 which the company still owes it. One of the company's stockholders is former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes.

The voices calling for cooperation between business and Government now amount to a chorus, but an occasional sour note interrupts the harmony.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, doubts that industry is ready to go ahead on its own. "I've seen no evidence that the holders of private capital are ready to use it," he says. "But we can't sit around indefinitely waiting for private capital to get going. I subscribe to the theory that a very large amount of public money should be put out so that industry can be pepped up in a hurry."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, seems equally skeptical. If the Chamber of Commerce wants labor to regard its offer to cooperate with the Government as sincere, he says, the Chamber must "announce its willingness to comply with Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act," which gives workers the right to organize and bargain collectively.

The sourest note of all, however, was struck by Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, lately of the Marines, and it sounded distinctly comic. General Butler's effort conjured up visions, not of loving accord between Government and business, but of a Fascist dictatorship financed by Wall Street.

Appearing before a Congressional investigating committee, he declared that Gerald P. MacGuire, a New York bond salesman, had asked him to head an army of 500,000 ex-soldiers who would march on Washington, strip President Roosevelt of power, and install a *Fuehrer* in his stead. "It's a joke," said Mr. MacGuire. "I deny the story completely."

"Perfect moonshine!" said a spokesman for J. P. Morgan & Company, learning that his firm was said to be involved in the plot.

The committee reported Sunday that "as the evidence stands it calls for an explanation that the committee has been unable to obtain from Mr. MacGuire," and Representative Samuel Dickstein, Chairman, charged that "somebody is trying to shield somebody on something that looks rotten."

Untroubled by fear of Fascists, members of Congress are getting ready for their annual trek to Washington, where they will buckle down to business for several months. If tramping feet disturb their labors in the Capitol, they are less likely to be the feet of Fascists than of lobbyists. The lobbies will be unusually crowded in the coming session, and Congressmen do expect to be

A Great Help, Yessir!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

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buttonholed, tho they don't expect to be bayoneted.

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit's nationally known "radio priest," is forming an organization which he hopes will have 5,000,000 members. It will be called the National Union for Social Justice and will conduct "an articulate organized lobby of the people."

The American Liberty League, formed last August with Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis, and other outstanding conservatives among its leaders, is organizing throughout the country and will make Congress acquainted with its views on current questions.

The National Economy League, which strives to eliminate wasteful government expenditures, has already prepared a petition asking Congress and the President to balance the budget in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935. It has also presented a definite budget showing that balance is possible. "In a nutshell," says Henry H. Curran, Director of the League, "our proposed budget . . . is balanced by reducing the present annual emergency expenditure by about $1,500,000,000 and increasing the Government's tax revenue by about $900,000,000. This brings a balance at the figure of five and a half billion dollars of equal income and outgo."

The manner in which government funds are being spent came in for thorough discussion in the press last week when William E. Borah, Republican Senator from Idaho, repeated his recent charge that relief funds are being shamelessly wasted. Without naming persons or places, he declared in a radio address that in some localities the cost of administering relief exceeded the sum distributed, and hinted that he would ask Congress to investigate the matter.

### Comment on Borah Charge

The Federal Relief Administration, however, replied that, while a fair administrative cost would be about 14 per cent. of the money administered, the cost was only 11.6 per cent. in one recent month for which figures are available.

Some newspapers seemed to feel that there was little force in Senator Borah's charge, but as a whole the press considered it important and there were any number of editorials upon it.

"Something bigger ought to be forthcoming from Borah," said the Milwaukee *Journal*. "He ought to have something to say about policies, either by way of suggesting better and more rapid recovery, or in criticism of what is done, or in warning against wild experiments which he knows will be attempted in the new Congress."

But the Boston *Globe* took a different attitude, saying: "Senator Borah has again demonstrated the value of his unique position in the American Government. Holding himself aloof from the purely partizan aspects of politics, Mr. Borah has several times in his career been able to call the attention of the people to matters of public business which required a calmer and more thoughtful consideration than is aroused by ordinary political debate. He has performed this function once more in his speech in criticism of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration."

"The more Senator Borah has to say about his charges of waste and inefficiency in the administration of Federal relief," said the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, "the clearer it becomes that his demand for an investigation is justified."

Administration representatives took cognizance of criticism from other quarters. A White House statement, declining to "furnish a Roman holiday" for those who are trying "to stir up trouble," denied any essential disagreement between Federal Public Works Administrator Ickes and James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator, on public works and private housing policies.

Faced with a threat by the Edison Electric Institute to test the constitutionality of legislation founding the Tennessee Valley Authority, David E. Lilienthal, TVA Power Director, declared: "The mask is off. The few men in New York City who, through their holding companies, control the electricity supply of 130,000,000 people have stepped from behind their widows and orphans, the preferred stockholders, the ice-men, and the coal-men, and are now speaking in their own behalf."

## Insull Wins Acquittal

Amid a tense silence and the confident smiles of his sixteen co-defendants, Samuel Insull, Sr., last Saturday won acquittal in Chicago of the Government's charge of using the mails in a $100,000,000 fraud in connection with his $2,000,000,000 utilities empire.

As the verdict, after only two hours' deliberation, was delivered, the financier, who had recently passed his seventy-fifth birthday, exclaimed, "This is the start of my vindication." The jury, which included two unemployed men, voted unanimously for acquittal on the third ballot.

For eight weeks one of the most costly trials in American history continued as the Government presented evidence gathered over a two-year period in an attempt to convict Insull and his sixteen associates on twenty-five charges. The jurors, however, were won over to Insull by his dramatic story of his rise from an office-boy's job in London at five shillings per week to ruler of a utility empire which covered twenty-three States. Witnesses did good service for his defense in emphasizing that at no time was wilful fraud intended, rather that the principals might have been misguided in their business policies. Insull still faced further Federal and State court charges.

## Following Through With the News

**Pinero Dies:** Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, who liberated the English theater from the doldrums of Puritan restraint and returned a modernized English drama to the middle class, died after an emergency operation, aged seventy-nine. Included among his many plays are "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Thunderbolt," "Mid-Channel" and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." Knighted in 1909, Sir Arthur rarely appeared in public except to see a cricket-match, and disliked speeches.

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**Byrd Adds New Area:** Approximately 200,000 square miles were added to United States possessions by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in another flight from Little America. He found indications that Marie Byrd Land extends to the South Pole and is nearly double its previously known area. The flight reversed previous impressions that the long-sought transcontinental strait leading from Ross Bay lay beneath the Antarctic ice-sheet.

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**Minimum Goes:** The minimum rate of thirty cents an hour for government relief-work will be discontinued, and local rates will prevail instead, according to an order by Harry L. Hopkins, FERA chief. The thirty-cent rate had been agreed to by the Roosevelt Administration, and the A. F. of L. Its chief opponent was Governor Talmadge of Georgia, who declared it was more than private employers paid, and encouraged workers to go on the relief-rolls.

**Huey Long Foe Dies:** Former United States Senator Edwin S. Broussard of Louisiana, bitter foe of Senator Huey P. Long, died of a heart attack at his home in New Iberia, Louisiana. He was fifty-nine.

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**Kidnaping Charge:** A charge of kidnaping was made against an eighteen-year-old girl hitch-hiker, Bernice Lou Givens, with the finding of four-year-old Jackie Gibbons of Lexington, Kentucky. Both were picked up in Chattanooga, Tennessee, after four days of hitch-hiking. The girl said the child had followed her. Jackie said she "shooed" him along, but admitted he had had a good time.

* * * *

**Vanderbilt-Whitney Wrangle:** Whether the secret testimony in the Vanderbilt-Whitney court fight will be impounded, or made public, when the case is appealed was the question raised last week when a New York court awarded custody of ten-year-old Gloria Vanderbilt, heiress to $2,800,000, to her paternal aunt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The child's mother, Mrs. Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt, who, by the court order will have her daughter on week-ends and one month of the year, announced that she would carry the case to the highest court. One legal authority said that while the New York Appellate Division probably had the legal right to impound the testimony, characterized as "scandalous," he doubted that it would do so.

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# Prosperity Begins at the Water-Front

## *With Many Waiting for Ships to Come In, Analyses of Foreign Trade and Tariffs Show That Even Inland Recovery Is Affected by Lack of Markets*

By Cleveland Rodgers

OUR economic sleuths have a growing suspicion that Prosperity, which disappeared mysteriously five years ago, jumped—or was pushed—off a dock. All the new clews lead to the water-front, where deserted wharves strengthen the belief that there is a direct connection between the paralysis in foreign trade and the continuing depression here and abroad.

Recently there has been quite a stir in Washington over questions of foreign-trade policy. A few weeks ago the National Foreign Trade Council listened to an address prepared by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and read by Assistant Secretary Francis B. Sayre in which an official of this Government went further than any one in authority has gone since the War in proclaiming a reversal of our attitude toward international trade-relations.

### Commission's Report

Last week came a voluminous report from the Commission of Inquiry into National Policy in International Economic Relations, headed by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, which has been making an exhaustive study of this matter during the last few months. In many respects this survey is the most comprehensive made by any agency in this country. Among its chief recommendations were the following:

Continued participation in the Disarmament Conference, cooperation with the League of Nations in such of its activities as will not involve us in European conflicts, and adherence to the World Court.

Continuance of present Latin-American policy; immediate withdrawal from the Philippines on terms that will protect their economic life from injury by American tariffs.

Placing of Oriental immigration on a non-discriminatory basis.

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Humpty Dumpty—
—Homan in the Providence *News-Tribune*

Repeal of the Johnson Act forbidding loans to countries in default.

Immediate settlement of war debts.

Future investments abroad to be at the investors' risk.

Removal of tariffs in all cases in which no serious addition to unemployment would result.

Continuance of present agricultural policies long enough to determine their practical value, but subsidies for curtailing crops should be solely to compensate farmers for the effects of existing industrial tariffs. All price-raising measures and export-restricting to be discontinued at the earliest possible moment.

Removal of governmental restrictions on long-term private loans abroad, other than regulations to prevent fraud, with the Government making available information as to international short-term lending.

Gold stocks to be used exclusively, as at present, for the balancing of international payments.

Increase powers of the Tariff Commission to change tariff rates subject to Congressional veto.

One of the outstanding achievements of the Hutchins Commission was its success in disposing of the notion that there is a sharp dividing-line between what is called *Economic Nationalism* and *Internationalism.* It has been assumed that the United States and other nations have been facing a situation in which they were compelled to adopt one of two apparently conflicting policies. On this point the Commission said:

Despite this apparently sharp contrast between these two philosophies, the Commission came to realize, as it proceeded with its inquiry, that in fact the distinction between them is superficial and unreal. No national policy is wholly nationalistic, none wholly internationalistic. Every policy contains many compromises; each is "national" in the sense that it is never in practise followed except with the intent to promote the interests of the nation. Internationalism in this sense is nationalistic. No one can say, except arbitrarily, at what point a given policy ceases to be international and becomes national. The Commission believes that the effort to set up a distinction between nationalism and internationalism is unprofitable as a starting-point in the study of international economic relations.

This is a new approach to a problem which has caused endless controversy ever since the World War, when the United States embarked upon a policy of isolation. We know now that we did not really isolate ourselves, or sever our economic or financial relations with Europe. For a time, at least, we continued to do business with Europe, but on terms that proved disastrous. Having emerged from the War as a creditor nation, we adopted policies that made it almost impossible for Europe and the world at large to trade with us on ordinary terms. We raised our tariffs to a point which made it difficult for the world to sell us goods, and to keep our exports moving we were compelled to lend money to foreigners.

Bankers to Go After Foreign Trade.
—News Item

—Cargill in the El Paso *Times*

In his recent book, "New Frontiers," Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has told us what this policy has meant to the farmers of the country. The whole course of our farm troubles since the War may be traced to this shutting off of the foreign markets for our agricultural surplus. George N. Peek, special adviser to the President on foreign trade, has shown that from 1910 to 1932, 18 per cent. of the American farmer's income came from exports. Nine out of every ten bales of cotton grown in Texas must find a foreign market. With this market closed, the average income of Texans from cotton has dropped from $600 a year to $200 a year.

The evidence seems conclusive that the trouble with our farmers is due primarily to the loss of our foreign trade, but this does not begin to reveal the losses suffered from this cause. When farm incomes are reduced, the consumption of industrial products falls by approximately the same amount, since the farmer spends most of his cash for things he can not produce. This means that a good part of our domestic market for every kind of manufactured goods has been lost because purchasing power on the farms has decreased.

What about the railroads that formerly hauled the exportable products from farm to tide-water, and carried the manufactured goods back to the farm areas? What about the workers engaged in transportation of all kinds? The workers along our water-fronts, on ships, in offices and elsewhere, who are directly engaged in handling goods? What about the huge investments in railroads, which maintain great terminals in port cities?

*(Continued on page 37)*

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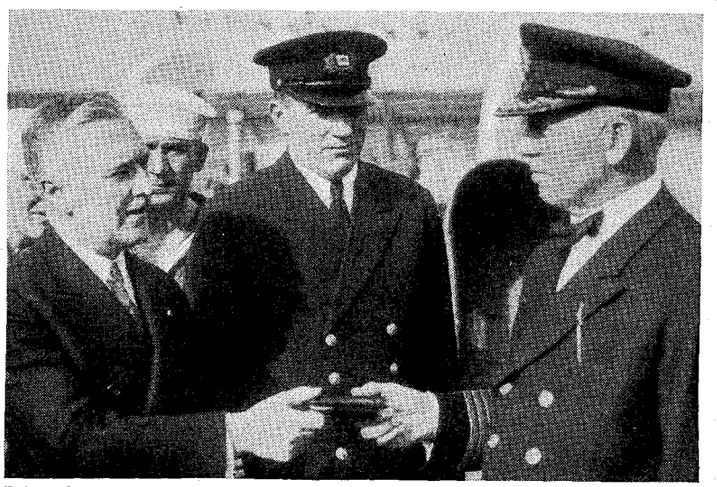
# "Still-Standing-By"—Captain Fried

## *By Appointing the Hero of the* Antinoe *and* Florida *Rescues as Sea Steamboat-Inspection Head at New York, the President Recognizes a Man Outstanding in His Field*

By Kenneth Stewart

ON that stormy September night, when 124 lives were lost in the *Morro Castle* fire off the New Jersey coast, Capt. George Fried of the United States liner *Washington*, was in Hamburg, Germany, too far away to answer the doomed vessel's belated SOS.

On another stormy night, almost nine years ago, Captain Fried, then commanding the *President Roosevelt*, was near enough to heed the calls of a ship in distress, and thereby establish a reputation for meeting crises which led logically to his appointment last week as Supervising Inspector for the New York Division of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection.



Underwood

**Captain Fried (right) receiving a distinguished service medal from the United States Lines for his rescue of five men on a plane which crashed near his ship, the *Washington*. (Left) P. V. G. Mitchell, Vice-President of the line; (center) Chief Officer Ralph C. Dooley, of the *Washington***

It was in January, 1926, that the *President Roosevelt* arrived at the side of the disabled British freighter *Antinoe*, fighting a mid-Atlantic blizzard. For four days and nights, Captain Fried stood on the bridge directing disheartening attempts to reach the sinking ship through the mountainous seas and the blinding sleet. He saw two of his own men drown, helpless to save them, and he saw empty life-boats washed away, but there was no let-up until the last of the *Antinoe's* crew of twenty-five had been taken aboard the *President Roosevelt*.

### Rescued From Rigging

Three years later, thirty-two men, half-naked and almost starved, were clinging to the rigging of the Italian freighter *Florida* when the liner *America* found them near the Virginia Capes, 150 miles off their course. Captain Fried's quick work saved them all.

Two years ago his ship picked up Lou Reichers from the wreckage of a plane south of Ireland when an attempted flight from Newark to Paris ended in the Atlantic. On October 17, last, this time aboard the *Washington*, Captain Fried directed the rescue of five men on a plane which had fallen into the sea after flying 600 miles out to pick up news-films from the liner. One man went down with the plane. Between these major "incidents," the commander figured in spectacular ship-to-ship transfers, and in record ocean-crossings.

The understatement of his laconic "still-standing-by" radio messages describing the *Antinoe* rescue characterizes the man. While England and America heaped honors upon him, he referred to the feat as an incident. When King George V gave him a gold cigar-box inscribed, "From the British Government to George Fried for fine seamanship, humanity, and courageous resource," he replied, "The opportunity came, and that was all there was to it. We did nothing which any other ship in our place would not have done."

Nevertheless, few others have done what he has done. Men who know the sea say that it is expert navigation, seamanship, and crew training, not luck. Altho Captain Fried will not talk about how he gets such results, he has about him the look of the sensitive disciplinarian.

"Please don't be sentimental," he pleads in his shy and soft-spoken manner. More harrowing to him than the perils of the deep are the storms of ticker-tape and thunders of applause which greet his return from each new exploit. Notes from his log give unstinted praise to his subordinates, and to the efficiency of his radio compass.

True to his Scandinavian ancestry, George Fried quit the Worcester, Massachusetts, farm where he worked as a boy, and joined the Navy at seventeen, became a petty officer, then a lieutenant. In 1917, he was commissioned an ensign in the Naval Reserve Force, and five years later, relieved from naval duty, he was put in charge of the newly launched United States liner *President Roosevelt*.

Like so many followers of the sea, he has nursed a dream of a little white house, with perhaps an occasional coastal cruise in a boat of his own. At other times, he has said, "There is something calm and soothing about being aboard ship. There is not that continual bustle that goes on on land." His wife recently sold their home at Yonkers, and bought another at Coral Gables, Florida. But Captain Fried, after thirty-six years at sea, will not have an immediate opportunity to indulge in the peaceful life. "His is the biggest job of its kind," said Joseph B. Weaver, a Deputy Administrator in the NRA, with authority over shipping, "for it has the greatest responsibility." Captain Fried, who is fifty-seven, has been appointed to serve until the retirement age of seventy.

On his induction into service last week, Captain Fried said: "I am delighted to get a shore job. I want to see the green leaves come out. I have a hard job—I'll have to go back to school again."

The position of chief inspector in the New York Division, which includes Albany, New York, Philadelphia, and New Haven, is the most difficult of the country's eleven districts, made more difficult by conditions revealed by inquiries following the *Morro Castle* disaster.

### Higher Standards

Explaining the plan to coordinate the Bureau of Navigation and the Steamboat Inspection Service into an effective adjunct to the marine industry, Mr. Weaver said:

"We must make ships more safe from fire-hazard, regulate life-saving equipment and training, have more traveling inspectors to maintain standards. We have a President who knows what it's all about, and Captain Fried knows what is sensible about steamboats and what isn't. Shipowners know this and trust him."

That view seems general. Once more recognition has been paid to President Roosevelt's quality of seeking out a man outstanding in his own field and drafting him for a task with which he is familiar. The President "shot straight at the mark," the New York *World-Telegram* commented, adding: "With Captain Fried on the job here, passengers can walk up the gangplanks of outgoing vessels with a new confidence that they will not burn to death, or land . . . at the bottom of the sea."

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# Topics of the Day

***A Radical Calls A Spade a Spade*** Radicals will eulogize Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota for being a radical, conservatives will denounce him for being one, but both radicals and conservatives must compliment him for calling himself one, as he did the other day, and had done before.

A radical Governor Olson certainly is, if words and the platform of his Farmer-Labor Party mean anything. Nevertheless it is surprizing that he should apply the label to himself. For some reason or other, most Americans hate to think of themselves as radicals, as reactionaries, or even as conservatives. Perhaps this is because they fear words more than do other peoples; perhaps it is because they doubt that any of these three words exactly describes their own complex body of beliefs. The average American, it may be, has a bit of the radical, a bit of the conservative, and a bit of the reactionary in him, and knows it.

Interestingly enough, the term "liberal" seems comparatively popular in this country, possibly because it is broad enough to include the average citizen's wide variety of opinion. Its very popularity, however, has deprived it of meaning. Political thinking becomes badly confused when radicals and conservatives both claim the title "liberal," as they often do. It helps to clarify things, therefore, when Governor Olson pins the tag "radical" to his own lapel. However popular or unpopular it may make him, at least it shows where he stands.

* * * *

***Horse-Trading Might Do Here*** When the United States was dickering with the principal Powers before the signing of the Washington naval treaty of 1921, "dollar diplomacy" was considerably assisted by a certain organization dubbed "The Black Chamber." So, at least, Maj. Herbert O. Yardley has written in a book of that title. This staff of cipher-experts, he reported, succeeded in "breaking" the code used by a certain Oriental Power, and, by means of this information, placed the American delegates in a position to obtain the five-five-three ratio which may be denounced soon.

Now, the "Black Chamber" is history. A nervous Secretary of State disbanded it, and naval intelligence activities slumped dangerously, how dangerously the naval negotiations in London are revealing.

Military and naval attachés of all nations work on a *quid pro quo* basis. If one country has a "diving bomb," let us say, and another has a new antiaircraft gun, they exchange plans officially. But at London, the American delegates have found that nobody wanted to exchange data with them. They have been told all necessary information could be obtained "unofficially." To rectify this "leak" in American naval secrets, the Navy Department has clamped rigid restrictions on information concerning new devices. The wartime security section is going into action again.

It is up to the naval constructors and Yankee inventive genius to give the American delegates at London something to "trade" soon. Perhaps a litle sharp horse-trading might save the conference.

* * * *

***Another Opportunity For Those Technocrats*** Out of Washington, D. C., comes another story of technological unemployment, another tale of man displaced by the machine. A member of the Kenwood Golf and Country Club has invented a contraption which eliminates caddies, and, consequently, caddie-fees as well. This device, this infernal device, as caddies call it with variations, consists principally of an outgrown kiddy-car, with a golf-bag superimposed. Anyone who wants to pull it around a course can make one for seventy cents, tho, of course, no mechanical caddie ever found a lost ball, or concocted a flattering lie about a golfer's score.

Caddies stress these shortcomings at the top of their voices. Nevertheless, they would be wise to conserve their energy for close study of the club-car and possible means of improving it. There is just a possibility that the thing, catching on, will solve the very problem it creates. Suppose it turned out to be another Helen Wills eye-shade, and swept the country. In that case it might simultaneously sweep all the caddies in the country off the golf-courses, but mightn't it also sweep them into jobs constructing club-cars?

* * * *

***Law and Medicine Join to Fight Crime*** Attorney - General Homer S. Cummings has invited Governors, police chiefs, and representatives of law-enforcement agencies to the National Crime Conference to be held in Washington from December 10 to 13. The question, how further to improve cooperation among Federal, State and local authorities both for the prevention of crime and for its punishment, will naturally engage much of the attention of the conference. In kidnaping cases such cooperation, as every one knows, has already reached a high degree of effectiveness. To better it, the Department of Justice proposes to establish a national institute of criminology to study crime problems and police work, which will be in addition to the technical laboratory the department now maintains.

In Cincinnati, law and medicine have joined forces with the police in organizing a crime-detection laboratory known as the Medical Legal Institute, while Northwestern University has had such a laboratory since 1930.

***Age No Determinant Of Superstitions*** Many normal boys and girls are superstitious, it appears. Drs. Otis Caldwell and Gerhard Lundeen, of Teachers College, New York City, testify to the fact. Not long ago, as part of their job of determining the prevalence of superstitions in the United States, they submitted a series of questions to pupils at a junior high school in New Rochelle, New York, and received some interesting answers. Some of the pupils, they found, really believe that the good die young, that getting out of bed on the wrong side makes a person irritable, that sons of ministers go wrong more often than sons of other people, and that it is a sign of bad luck to have a black cat follow one.

Many may conclude from this that boys and girls are a good deal like their parents when it comes to superstitions, and, as a matter of fact, that conclusion is correct. Previous investigations have convinced Doctors Caldwell and Lundeen of several things. One is that country-dwellers are more superstitious than city-dwellers. Another is that women are more superstitious than men. A third, and the most interesting of all, is that everyone is superstitious to some extent. A person without a single superstition may conceivably exist, but the investigators have never found one.

* * * *

***Pauper Oil Company Strikes "Black Gold"*** Two oil-drillers, J. W. Yerian, sixty-one years old, and John Hupp, sixty-nine, trudged from Oklahoma to Ohio three years ago vainly seeking work. They finally gave up the struggle when they entered the Washington County Infirmary at Marietta.

Yet the old urge to strike for oil remained active in their minds; as oil had been found elsewhere in Southeastern Ohio they felt there might be some in the poorhouse-yard. With the consent of the superintendent of the institution, they borrowed a drilling outfit and started to work.

For three weeks—from 4 A.M. until dark—the "plump-plump" of the drill chugged in the poorhouse-yard. They had nearly lost hope when at noon, one day, a burst of fluid shot from the casing. Oil was flowing.

At this point, according to the routine of fiction, the veteran oil-drillers should have said good-by to the poorhouse, and set out in fine raiment for the bright lights of the big city. Instead, they organized the Pauper Oil Company, declared the poorhouse-superintendent in on the ground-floor, and announced that they had become so attached to his institution they could not bear to leave it. Their resolve may prove embarrassing to the county authorities. Meanwhile, the temptation to call it loyalty should be resisted.

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# They Stand Out From the Crowd

**Lillian Gaertner Palmedo,** who has a prolific record of accomplishment in the field of modern mural painting, is not yet thirty years old. At fourteen, a protégée of the late Joseph Urban, she was sent to Vienna to study art, and, at eighteen, designed for the interior of the Ziegfeld Theater in New York one of the world's largest murals, covering 24,000 square feet. Since then she has done murals for numerous New York hotels, night-clubs, and cafés and has designed costumes for the Metropolitan Opera Company. She works fourteen hours a day, lives in New Milford, Connecticut, has a young daughter, breeds dogs for a hobby, and always sleeps outdoors.

**Waldo Frank** is the author of a score of books, many of which deal with Spain and Latin America, where he became widely known before his reputation at home was firmly established. His most recent novel, "The Death and Birth of David Markand," is his first in ten years, and is concerned with the American scene, portraying the wanderings of a business man in search of his soul. Mr. Frank is forty-five, medium in height, has traveled extensively, and is a contributing editor to *The New Republic*. Despite Leftist sympathies, he is more of a philosopher than an agitator and spends most of the year on his Massachusetts farm.

Drawn by Mielziner

## What's the Name, Please?

**Furey**—l. c. (Columbia)—same as *fury*.

**Tessier**—l. t. (Tulane Univ.)—still French: *tess'ee-ay*.

**McAteer**—l. g. (Univ. of California)—rimes with *racketeer*.

**Fuog**—c. (Univ. of Michigan)—in two syllables: *foo'og*.

**Woerner**—r. g. (Oregon State)—not *were*, but *wore: wore'ner*.

**Olivier**—r. t. (Univ. of Texas)—not French: hence, *o-li'vi-er*.

**Vairo**—r. e. (Notre Dame)—rimes with *tyro*, not with *faro*.

**Seidel**—q. b. (Univ. of Minnesota)—not *sidle*, but *sy-dell'*.

**Saverine**—l. h. (Georgetown Univ.)—in four syllables: *sav-er-ee'nee*.

**Bilodeau**—r. h. (Harvard)—not *billy-due*, but *bill'o-doe*.

**Soucek**—f. b. (Navy)—as if spelled *soo'check*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

**Mrs. Hugh Bullock,** wife of a banker, is a cousin of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania. She is sponsoring the plan of the Academy of American Poets to provide eight $5,000-a-year fellowships for young poets of promise. Before her marriage in 1933, Mrs. Bullock was Miss Marie Leontine Graves. One of her hobbies is horseback riding.

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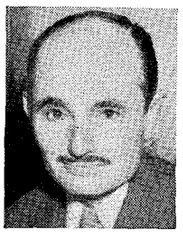
**Francis B. Biddle,** of Philadelphia, new Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, is a lawyer and a member of one of the oldest and best known families in America. He was a fellow classmate of President Roosevelt at Groton School and later attended the Harvard Law School, having been graduated in 1911. The following year he served as secretary to Supreme Court Justice Holmes. He is the son of a professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania.



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Mr. Biddle was a registered Republican until last year when he changed to Democratic ranks. He supported Alfred E. Smith in 1928, and Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.

**Fritz Reiner,** conductor of the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra, which is experimenting in combining opera productions with symphonic concerts, is a native of Budapest, Hungary. He studied law for a time at the University of Budapest, but music attracted him and within three years he was assistant conductor of the Budapest Opera Comique. Later he went to Dresden, Berlin, Hamburg, Vienna, and Rome. Coming to America in 1921, he remained in Cincinnati for nine years. He also has conducted the New York and Rochester Philharmonic Orchestras and for several years directed the New York Stadium concerts.

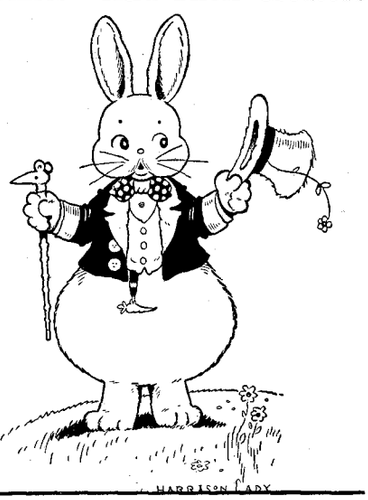
## Comics—And Their Creators

**Harrison Cady** came to New York at the age of eighteen. Drew first for *Harper's Young People* and *Saint Nicholas* and *Life*. Was on the staff of the last named magazine for twenty-three years.

Harrison Cady

Did many serious war cartoons and animal drawings. Illustrated over 7,000 of Thornton Burgess's animal stories, which are syndicated and used all over the country. Developed the character of *Peter Rabbit*, which now appears in the New York *Herald Tribune*, and is also syndicated.

Has done articles and drawings for *The Ladies' Home Journal* and *Good Housekeeping*, and has written children's books.




Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

*Peter Rabbit*

His paintings and etchings have been shown at the Pennsylvania Academy, Chicago Art Institute, and American Water Color Society. Last year he had a one-man show in New York City. His most popular etchings are those of the Smoky Mountains of Tennessee and South Carolina. As a young man he spent many summers in the Canadian forests studying animal life. His summers are now spent in Rockport, Massachusetts, where he has fitted up a little tower for a studio which used to be the dye-house of the village many years ago. He has also acquired one of the ancient inns of the town which he has restored and uses for his summer home.

He is a member of several different artist societies and enjoys the Dutch Treat Club of New York.

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# At the Observation Post

## *Any Departure Which Promises Fulfilment of Ambition May Displace the Doubts of a Nation as Well as of an Individual—This Seems to Be Happening Now*

WHEN a man builds a house or buys a farm for himself, he experiences, almost invariably, a marked refreshment of spirit. Those of us who have taken the plunge will remember the psychical satisfactions of the venture. Those of us who have not will have noticed their manifestation in the case of friends more fortunate or less fearful. With the decision made, with the plans in hand, with the prospect assured, or apparently so, of a home of one's own, patterned to a reasonable degree after one's dreams, life takes on a totally different aspect. A robust interest in something constructive overwhelms minor worries and irritations. A new sense of self-justification displaces doubts and boredom.

A similar lift, of course, may come from almost any departure which promises a fulfilment of ambition—a new job, a new business, what-have-you. And—here's the point of this piece—it may come to a nation as well as to an individual. Something of the kind, unless the signs and portents are hopelessly misleading, is happening to this country to-day.

Evidences of it have been piling up since the election with its emphatic indorsement of the Administration. Previously a hundred hesitations had assailed the soul of the American people. They ranged from those expressed by Doctor Wirt on the Right to the EPIC of Upton Sinclair on the Left. The Roosevelt plans and specifications, embodied in emergency legislation, underwent a passionate scrutiny and discussion. Suddenly the country came to a decision. It said to its Chief Architect: Go ahead with the house you have in mind.

### A Change of Tone

The decision once reached and registered, an extraordinary change of tone has infused the national spirit. Within a fortnight of the election the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States met and resolved that there was "evidence of a growing determination by business, industry and agriculture to cooperate in every possible manner to promote an improvement in recovery." They noted that the President had shown himself receptive to suggestions and they pledged the Chamber to such cooperation "in an endeavor to reach a common agreement upon a program which will be fair and just to all." These resolutions were drafted by a committee whose chairman was Silas H. Strawn, of Chicago, a friend of former President Hoover and long regarded as one of the "Tories" of the Chamber. They were adopted by the Directors without controversy.

The next day the Retailers' National Council, representing eleven great national

**Good News for the Boys in the Trenches**

—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*

retail associations, went into a huddle in Washington. The result was a decision to sound the eleven associations, through a uniform questionnaire, with respect to their views of recovery measures. According to Harold R. Young, its spokesman, the council felt that the retail trade could play an important part in advising the President and wished to cooperate with him.

Then followed a call for a convention of the nation's industrial leaders to be held in New York on December 5 and 6 under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers. "This is the time," the call said, "for industry to formulate a program upon which it can stand unitedly. It must be drafted in a full spirit of helpfulness with the Government in the mutual desire to eliminate unemployment by stimulating private enterprise."

Compare these expressions of purpose with a sentence or two from the speech of Donald R. Richberg, before the Southeastern Development Board at Atlanta. Mr. Richberg is No. 1 Man of the New Deal. His speech followed by a day the manufacturers' call. "In this twenty months of recovery and reconstruction," he said, "the foundations have been laid for a political economic system wherein private enterprise can compete for individual profit and at the same time can cooperate to maintain a proper balance between the interests of agriculture, trade, industry, management, labor and consumer. If the private managers of our financial and business institutions are ready and willing to build a new industrial structure upon these foundations, now is their opportunity."

Here, surely, is a reasonably cordial welcome to the stampede of private business and finance to have a hand in shaping the house that the President has planned.

But quite as impressive an indication of the altered morale is the more or less abrupt discovery that business is already on the up-grade. Countless indications of this happy circumstance have been creeping into print with comment thereon reaching in some cases a new high of exultation.

Of fundamental importance is the Treasury's recent report that twenty-six national banks, closed since the bank holiday, received licenses in October to reopen. Only fifteen remain unlicensed with aggregate deposits of about $13,000,000, or less than 1 per cent. of the total amount tied up in the 1,417 national banks which failed promptly to resume operations. Among State banks, only eight which are members of the Federal Reserve System had failed by the end of September to receive licenses. Figures for non-member State banks show 311 unlicensed with less than 1 per cent. of the total deposits of all State banks. If one couples this showing with the fact that only five small failures have occurred in 1934 among the more than 14,000 banks affiliated with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and with the reports from member-banks of the Federal Reserve System of an increase of nearly $300,000,000 in loans on other than security collateral the improvement in the credit situation becomes apparent.

This improvement is reflected again in the last statement of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Since the beginning of the present fiscal year, on July 1, the RFC has shown a net income of $8,000,000 as compared with a net outlay for the same period last year of $200,000,000. The change is accounted for by the large repayment of advances previously made, to the sale of some of the collateral obtained against such advances and to the marked decline in the demand for new loans.

Meanwhile it has been recorded that department-store sales for the first nine months of 1934 were at the highest point reached in three years and that retail trade in general is well above the autumn level of last year with prospects for the great unloading of the Christmas season the best since 1930.

It would be exceedingly foolish to insist, on the strength of all this optimism, that recovery is assured, even tho Henry Ford is betting his money on the prospect. But one can say with the New York *Times* that "in the life of the individual, as well as of the State, highly to resolve is partly to achieve" and that "when people feel better, they are better." Certainly the people of the United States feel better.

W. M. H.

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# News and Comment From the National Capital

## *The President's Visit in the South Is Believed to Have Convinced Him That Political Control South of the Mason-Dixon Line Has Shifted to the Mass of Voters*

THANKSGIVING finds President Roosevelt in the South this year, as in most other years since his attack of paralysis. He is, however, passing more time than usual in the South this Thanksgiving season. The accepted explanation in Washington is that he is improving the opportunity to "win back" that area which traditionally is the most strongly Democratic in the country.

Not that the South has actually broken away from the Democratic Party or the New Deal. In the elections last month, it continued to send solid Democratic delegations to Congress from every strictly Southern State. Mr. Roosevelt, in common with most other observing Administration men, has been aware that, under the New Deal, the South is undergoing a social and political change.

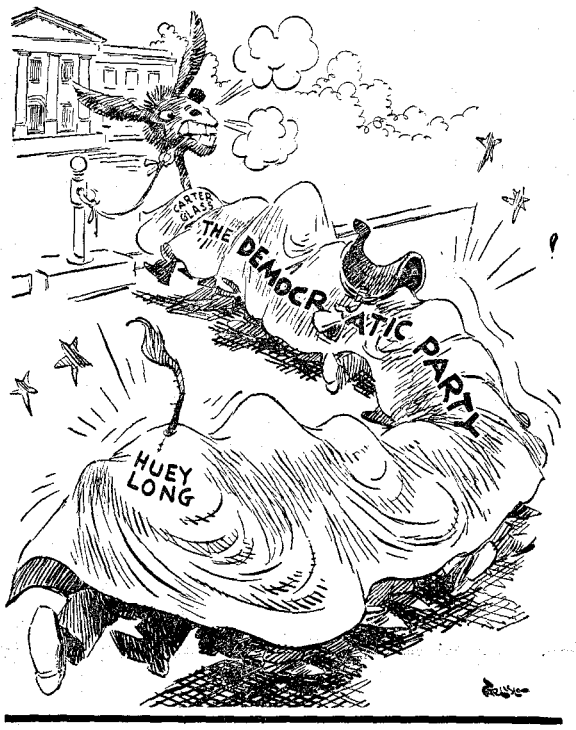
No one has been more conscious of this change than the Federal agents sent into that area from different departments of the Government. Many of them are Southerners by birth, and they have returned with various interpretations of what is evolving. Those of a conservative turn report that the remnants of the old Southern aristocracy apprehend the social effects of the New Deal, especially upon the colored population. Those of a radical or liberal turn point to the political triumphs of the Huey Longs, the Bilbos, the Talmadges, and the Holts, not to mention the occasional flashes of the Heflins and Bleases.

### Four Classes in Dixie

The orthodox Democrats examine the legislative party-irregularity of the Glasses, the Byrds, the Baileys, and the Gores in a region which enthroned old "King Caucus." These latter, or some of them, are actually in correspondence with kindred spirits in the North who wonder if the time is not at hand for a conservative coalition against radicals.

President Roosevelt, if his view-point is reflected in the White House circle, comprehends four classes in the South: the upper class, or the land-owning aristocracy; the poor white class, or the tenant-farmers; the colored population up from slavery; and the rising industrial population, chiefly typified by the textile workers.

The "Solid South" of post-Reconstruction days is viewed as having been controlled by the property-owning class. Under the social system which prevailed, this, it is explained, was easily understood.




The President's Strange New Charger

—Carlisle in the Des Moines *Register*

The negro vote was held in check by various devices. The poor-white vote was kept in hand. The industrial workers' vote was not formidable until comparatively recently.

What is happening in the transformation is believed to be reflected in Huey Long's successive victories in Louisiana, and the extension of his influence into Arkansas and Mississippi. He is said to be awakening the poor-white vote and the negro vote as well. However the negro vote may be developed, the poor-white vote greatly outnumbers what remains of the old Southern aristocracy. Huey Long and Bilbo made their appeal to it and won, the former with complete independence of the National Administration at a time when the President's popularity supposedly was overshadowing all else, and the latter against the implied opposition of the National Administration and of the orthodox Democrats.

Cole Blease, in South Carolina, and Tom Heflin, in Alabama, as seen here, made their appeal to the same sleeping giant among the electorate, but without the finesse of a Long or a Bilbo to put it over.

The Roosevelt Administration, tho cutting off all relations with Senator Long, and hardly taking Senator-elect Bilbo to its heart, is not unmindful of the source of electoral strength they have tapped. Mr. Roosevelt, in going down into the South a full two weeks in advance of Thanksgiving, and visiting several States below the Mason and Dixon Line, is credited with having touched the same vein. Reports to Washington are that, in his traveling about to the sites of huge public-works undertakings, the President was cheered by the masses with all the enthusiasm that the West showed him last summer.

At the height of the cheering, it seemed, Governor Talmadge paid his courtesy call to the President, only to come away announcing from the housetops that the President should get about the South more if he would gage the skepticism about major alphabetical agencies.

Governor Talmadge, tho heading the State Government in the President's "other home" State, is as much on the "outs" with the Roosevelt Administration as is Huey Long. Not only did he clash openly with Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, and win against an Administration candidate, but he dominated the Georgia Democratic State Convention which called for a halt in experimenting.

The circumstance that Georgia, on the one hand, can show such fine old Southern hospitality to the President, and, on the other hand, give political preferment to Georgia sons who oppose his policies, is one of the vagaries of the political outlook which the Roosevelt Administration does not overlook.

### Huey Long Is a Factor

Too shrewd a politician to show his hand in advance, the President is believed to have concluded that the South has changed definitely, that its political control may be shifting gradually from the aristocratic class, and that he will make a bid of his own for the mass vote there, as in the rest of the country.

Whether the New South tends to turn to the Left or the Right of the New Deal is a current subject of speculation. The Roosevelt Left Wingers feel certain it is heading well to the Left, and that the President will lose it if he does not turn back to the Left. These Left Wingers share the growing conviction that Huey Long is no mere political clown.

Those who warn that Huey Long is not to be laughed off point out that he proved a formidable, if not indispensable, factor in getting Mr. Roosevelt nominated for President. Many feel that his votes, if not his speech, enabled the Roosevelt forces to win the crucial test vote in the national convention of 1932. DIOGENES.

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# Self-Defense for Philippines Is Quezon Plan

## *Filipino Leader, the Prospective Chief Magistrate of the Islands, Would Have His People Ready to Protect Their Shores When United States Grants Independence*

By Edward Price Bell

*SELF-DEFENSE.* That is the big word in the mind of Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Senate of the Philippines, and prospective Chief Magistrate of the Islands when the American Flag shall give place to the Filipino Flag on the shores of Manila Bay.

Mr. Quezon, long one of the great leaders of the Filipino people, now numbering 14,000,000, is just out of Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he underwent a serious operation, looking somewhat thin and reduced in physical strength, but with all his old moral fire and intellectual brilliance. At this moment, he is on his way back to the Philippines, pondering deeply the problem of insuring the ultimate safety of the Islands under their own Government.

It is probably well within the mark to say that no man living understands the politics of the Pacific better than Mr. Quezon. The subject has been that of his closest life-study. Moreover, he has a distinguished gift for politics. And he has not confined his thought to the Pacific. He has extended it to the world, clearly realizing the vital interrelationships of world politics.

### His Views Have Changed

"I was once among the most convinced of the international optimists," said Mr. Quezon, speaking with characteristic decision in his New York hotel room. "I was one who believed—believed in my heart—that 'The War to End War' was precisely that. My faith led me to desire that Filipino soldiers should fight in that war, and that Filipino money should support it. I believed when that monstrous struggle was over that aggression was dead and war forever ended."

"And now?"

**So to Speak!**

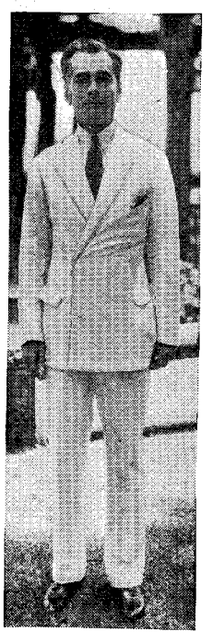
—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

Mr. Quezon's keen, angular, dark face took on a strange, ironic smile.

"My views are changed," said he. "My beautiful vision eludes me now."

"You fear we shall have more war?"

"Well, one sees the world bristling with armaments as never before. Everywhere warlike manufacturers and chemists are busy, navies and armies are growing, warships are maneuvering, soldiers are drilling, guns are rumbling, political and economic systems are clashing, peoples are disputing and quarreling, and one hears very little of a determination in any quarter to effectuate peace treaties. The scene is disturbing. Perhaps, just as I was too optimistic, too much of a dreamer, once, so I may be too pessimistic, too much of a 'realist,' now. I hope so. But no statesman can rest his policy on a foundation of hopes."



Manuel L. Quezon

"Are you anxious, particularly, about the security of the Philippines?"

"That, of course, is constantly my especial concern."

"What are your ideas relative to the matter?"

"I have two clear-cut sets of ideas about it. The first of these pertains to economics, the second to military defense. We feel we have ten years—the ten years of America's continued presence in the Islands—in which to perfect our defenses. We hardly think any enemy would attack us while the American Flag still flies over the country.

"Now as to my economic ideas. They center entirely in the relations between America and the Philippines. We want these relations to be as close, as friendly, and as mutually profitable as they possibly can be made. And I want to emphasize *mutually profitable*.

"We are not begging. We are talking business. We have raw tropical products which America needs, and America has manufactures which we need.

"Mutually advantageous reciprocal arrangements should be easy, and they would be mutually advantageous, not only economically, but politically. Large American economic interests in the Philippines would give America a moral position in the West Pacific which would strengthen her diplomacy throughout East Asia. It would mean that, while she had left the Islands in a legal sense—had ceased to be responsible for their governance—she was still there, very decidedly, in an economic and moral sense. I regard that as of immense importance to settled and just political conditions in the Far East.

"Let no one mistake the opportunities for trade in the Philippines. They are great at present, and they will be vastly greater as the years go by. When the Stars and Stripes were raised over Malacanang Palace, there were 6,000,000 Filipinos. That was a generation ago. We now have 14,000,000 people. In another generation we shall have 25,000,000. Luzon is two-thirds the size of Java, and Java has 51,000,000. Our Islands are as large as Great Britain, with a population of 43,000,000. And we have the highest living-standard in Asia. There will be 40,000,000 of these consumers in the Philippines at no very distant day—a magnificent prospective market.

"And it is the deep-seated desire of our people to build up the great American-Filipino connection of which I speak. It seems natural, overwhelmingly logical, to us. America has been long with us. She has taught us much. Her splendid moral, educational, political, and scientific imprint is a shining reality in the Islands. We are used to American products, American ideas, American ways of life, and we like them.

### Progressive Relations

"We feel it would be an unspeakable pity, after all that America has done in the Philippines, for the two nations to drift apart, as they inevitably will unless they be welded together economically. Economics, in these times, determine national destinies. If America declines to enter into the reciprocal trade relations suggested, the Philippines will be compelled to seek their economic future in other directions."

"So the economic side of your scheme of national defense consists in a progressive extension and consolidation of Filipino-American business, cultural, and sentimental relations?"

"That is it, and all of it. And a very powerful defensive mechanism it would be, good alike for Americans and for us, and with its unmistakable weight in the scales of international peace."

*(Continued on page 31)*



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# Arms and Disarmament Confusion in Europe

## *French Official's Statement That Russia Would Join France in Case of German Attack Creates Sensation—Japan to Denounce Washington Treaty—British-American Accord?*

THE open assertion by Léon Archimbaud, Reporter of the French Budget, in the Chamber of Deputies, that an understanding existed between Soviet Russia and France, by which the Red Army would march with the French in case of attack by Germany, startled Europe over the last week-end.

In a debate on army appropriations Deputy Archimbaud declared that only the union between France and Russia could "stabilize Europe and peace." He pointed out that Russia had "a solid well-equipped army" which she had offered France in case of conflict with Germany. It might be regrettable twenty years after the war, he conceded, that there should be a return to the old policy of a balance of power, but it was not France's fault.

**Putting the Clock Back**

*—The Daily Express* (London)

### Tension at London

M. Archimbaud's sensational plea for an increase for army expenses in the French budget was not considered as particularly helpful to the cause of peace in Europe.

For one thing, it was argued, he made his statement at almost the same time the United States was offering a peace project at Geneva. Also he had spoken, "either inaccurately, indiscreetly, or both," London opinion held, at the moment when the American, British, and Japanese preliminary naval talks in the British capital had reached the highest tension.

From Paris, the Associated Press reported that French Government quarters denied that there was any military agreement between France and Soviet Russia. It was insisted by official French circles that M. Archimbaud, in his budget speech, was merely expressing his belief as to what France and Russia should do in the event of war. Also, it was officially declared that the absence of any Franco-Russian military accord was indicated by France's present endeavors to get Germany and Poland into the proposed Eastern Locarno Pact.

In Germany where M. Archimbaud's announcement of a Franco-Russian military alliance produced indignation and consternation in political and diplomatic circles, the officially-inspired press of the Hitler régime suggested that the "indiscretion" in the French Chamber was a means of putting pressure on Poland to enter an "Eastern Locarno" Pact.

In Russia, according to Moscow United Press cables, an enigmatic silence was maintained in official quarters on dispatches from Paris reporting an alleged military alliance between France and Russia. But it was remarked as notable that the Soviet Union's relations with Great Britain have greatly improved of late, and that Franco-British relations have been uniformly cordial.

In England the Laborite London *Daily Herald* said that France and Russia, as members of the League of Nations, should have no business in entering "a contract in which the old anarchic right of each to be the judge in his own quarrel is restored."

© International

**Hugh R. Wilson**

While disturbing rumors over the European situation kept delegates to the League of Nations at Geneva in an uneasy frame of mind, they were further worried by indications from London that the preliminary naval talks by Britain, Japan and the United States were doomed to end in deadlock. About all that was hoped for, according to London press cables, was that some sort of three-Power understanding might be reached for later negotiations, either through the usual diplomatic channels or by another informal conference after Japan had announced her expected denunciation of the Washington Naval Treaty. The date for the denunciation, said a London correspondent of the Associated Press, had been tentatively set for about December 10 in a provisional arrangement outlined to Norman H. Davis, United States Ambassador-at-Large, by Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira of Japan at a golf match.

Mr. Matsudaira and Mr. Davis discussed the general outlook, but nothing the Japanese Ambassador to England said changed the situation, it was stated, and the hope for a compromise naval agreement was not improved.

Japan's intention to denounce the Washington Treaty, which established the principle of naval limitation, was regarded as precipitating a move back to the policy of unrestricted naval competition.

The approval by the Japanese Cabinet of the largest military and naval funds in the country's history was noted by contrast to the meagerness of government appropriations to relieve the Japanese people's suffering from typhoon, drought, flood, and other national calamities. All circles, according to Tokyo press cables, admitted that relief deserved larger funds, yet realized that they were not available because of the increasing demands of the military services.

The latest draft of the budget showed the fifth successive increase in military appropriations. Tho the officially-nurtured view that the delicacy of Japan's international position necessitated the strengthening of defenses was generally undisputed, the plight of farmers in many regions present an immediate problem that must be met not only to relieve suffering but also to prevent social discontent.

Revelations over the week-end of a possible British-American accord on general naval policies if there should be no new naval limitation treaty caused a sensation, it was said, in naval and diplomatic quarters.

The trend for the future world political line-up, it was added, seemed toward closer relations among the United States, Britain, France and Russia, brought about by the naval situation, with Japan and Germany being pushed together on the other side of the fence.

Meanwhile at Geneva the American proposal for a separate treaty supervising the manufacture of arms and the trade therein, without waiting for a general disarmament convention, was approved in principle on November 20 by the Disarmament Conference's Bureau.

The draft treaty's text, presented by Hugh R. Wilson, United States Minister to Switzerland, was the first American project ever put forward at Geneva on a problem directly related to armaments and the League of Nations, and, through them, to the problem of peace and war.

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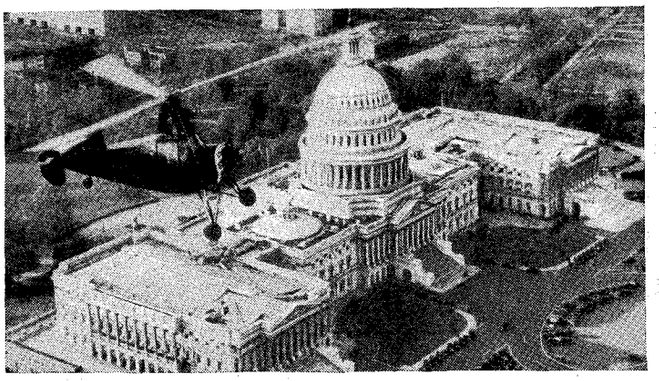
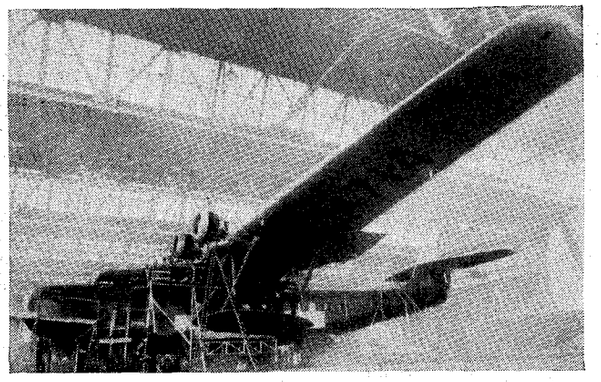
# Is a New Era in Flying on the Way?

## *Demonstration of the Wingless Autogyro, the Development of "Aerial Gear-Shift," and the Construction of Huge Aircraft Here and Abroad, Raise the Question*



Wide World



Acme

**The new wingless autogyro flies above the National Capitol, and the world's largest air-liner, *Clipper Ship No. 7*, nears completion**

SCARCELY had the London-to-Melbourne race, the transpacific hop of Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Capt. P. G. Taylor, and the twelve-hour transcontinental flight of Lieut. Col. Edward V. Rickenbacker brought to world attention the capacity for speed and endurance of conventional modern aircraft, when new developments were announced that forecast a new era in flying-machines.

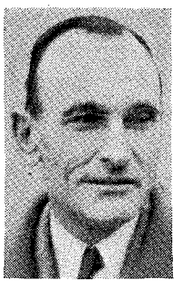
First in Washington, and later in New York, James G. Ray, Vice-President of the Pitcairn Autogyro Company, demonstrated the performance of a new wingless autogyro. The new craft can descend vertically, and take off with a run of ten to fifty feet. It is faster, less expensive, and more economical than its predecessor, the winged autogyro, and is believed to be safer as well.

### No Air-port Needed

"I do not know of any type of aircraft that can duplicate its performance," said Eugene L. Vidal, Director of Aeronautics in the Department of Commerce, after the Washington demonstration. "One can almost say that no air-port is needed to land and take off—only a small open space."

The wingless autogyro is believed to have eliminated virtually all of the disadvantages of its predecessor, which was a hybrid combination of the revolving-wing principle and that of conventional aircraft. The older type had an exasperatingly slow cruising-speed, about seventy-five miles an hour, and, tho it could land vertically, in the hands of an inexpert pilot it often went into an "autogyro spin," or performed other dangerous antics.

The wingless model shown in this country can not rise vertically, but successful experiments have been made abroad with wingless autogyros capable of hopping off the ground like a bird. The trick is accomplished by giving the adjustable-pitch rotor-blades a fast start with the aid of the motor, through a clutch-drive. The drive is released just before the take-off by a lever which simultaneously changes the pitch of the rotor-blades from the neutral to a climbing position. The momentum of the rotor is sufficient to lift the autogyro, fully loaded, from fifty to 100 feet in the air before the energy expended in the operation slows the whirling blades to their cruising-speed. Meanwhile, the regular propeller has begun its work, and the craft climbs away at an angle.



Acme

James G. Ray

Tho it has only seventy-five horse-power as against 165 horse-power in the old autogyro, the new model has a cruising-speed of about ninety miles an hour and a top speed of 105 miles. It makes about twenty-five miles to a gallon of gasoline.

Recently Wallace Kellett, President of the Kellett Autogyro Company of Philadelphia, told the Federal Aviation Commission:

"We can build 'gyros that will ascend vertically. We can build them with folding rotor-blades so that the pilot, without leaving his seat, can fold the rotor and taxi into his garage, or unfold it and take off. We can even build them so that the pilot, after folding the rotor-blades, can connect a road-drive gear between the motor and the wheels and proceed from the air-port on which he has just landed to his home, just as he would with a motor-car."

Part of this forecast is already realized in the current model. Its three rotor-blades can be folded back and the machine housed in a standard one-car garage.

Another development, not quite so radical, but of first rank importance for the speed, safety, and efficiency of aircraft, is the "constant-speed" propeller demonstrated by the Hamilton Standard Propeller Company at East Hartford, Connecticut.

This device is a variable-pitch propeller, automatic in action. It adjusts the pitch, or "bite," of the propeller in such a manner that the speed of the engine may remain constant at its most efficient point.

The effect is somewhat like that of the gear-shift on a motor-car, but, instead of two or three forward speeds, the propeller provides an infinite number of gear-ratios.

In a demonstration at East Hartford, the new propellers were installed on a two-engined Boeing transport normally capable of 148 miles an hour at sea-level and 176 miles an hour at 13,400 feet. With the constant-speed propeller, the plane was speeded up to 160 miles an hour at sea-level and 188 miles an hour at altitude, without the expenditure of any additional power.

Coincident with these developments is the construction both in this country and abroad of huge aircraft for transoceanic service.

A flying-boat being built in France, at the Latécoere works near Toulouse, will carry seventy passengers on two decks. It will have a flying-range of 2,800 miles and a cruising-speed of 160 miles an hour. It is expected to be ready for service across the South Atlantic by next June.

### America's Answer

America's answer is *Clipper Ship No. 7*, now nearly finished at Baltimore, where it is being built by Glenn L. Martin for Pan-American Airways' projected routes on either the Atlantic or Pacific. It will have the longest flying-range of any air-plane in the world—up to 4,000 miles—and it will carry forty-eight passengers.

In Germany, the faith of airmen in lighter-than-air craft is still strong. An air-ship of record size, the *LZ-129*, is now nearing completion there in the works of the Zeppelin Company at Friedrichshafen, for the South Atlantic route. It will have twenty-five bedrooms, with berths for fifty passengers, more than twice the capacity of the *Graf Zeppelin*. The lifting gas will be helium.



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## Science Snap-shots

**Sea-serpents:** The reptilian monster of Loch Ness may be a figment of Scottish imagination, but sea-serpents nevertheless have existed in the earth's past. A single vertebra of a large fossil sea-snake that lived in North America 60,000,000 years ago has just been deposited with the Smithsonian Institution. The reptile was about twenty-five feet long.

* * * *

**Ancient Shorthand:** The art of condensed writing is no modern invention. The Egyptians used shorthand more than 1,700 years ago, according to evidence collected by H. J. M. Milne of the British Museum, London. The language of the shorthand was not Egyptian, but Greek, and Mr. Milne recently announced the discovery of a key to the ancient Greek shorthand, opening up to archeologists and historians many priceless, but hitherto indecipherable, scripts.

* * * *

**Radio on Trains:** The problem of transmitting orders from cab to caboose on long freight-trains has been solved by ingenious members of the crew of a train running between New Haven, Connecticut, and Springfield, Massachusetts. Short-wave radio transmitters and receivers have been installed on the engine-tender and caboose. A storage-battery supplies power, and loud-speakers make ear-phones unnecessary.

* * * *

**Antarctic Exploration:** Evidence tending to confirm the existence of a passage dividing Antarctica was reported by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, following a flight of nearly 800 miles recently over a portion of the "continent" near Little America. Admiral Byrd believes his discoveries at least indicate that land-masses to the eastward of Ross Barrier are insular groups.

* * * *

**Yarn From Trees:** Rayon yarn has been successfully made from Southern wood-pulp at the State experiment station, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, according to Prof. W. Harry Vaughan. Research workers are studying the possibility of commercial production. The pine-pulp used was the same as that from which Dr. Charles H. Herty has successfully made newsprint paper.

* * * *

**Sodium Lamps for Lighthouses:** In order to learn whether the newly developed sodium-vapor lamp is suitable for lighthouse purposes, the Lighthouse Service of the United States Department of Commerce is trying out an installation in the Cape May Lighthouse at Cape May Point, New Jersey, at the entrance to Delaware Bay. The new sodium lamps produce an intense monochromatic light which is of the proper wave-length for most efficient use in the eye. They are being employed successfully on several highways.

# Studying an Eclipse Thirty Days Long

### *Scientist Reports That Zeta Aurigae, Visible to Unaided Eyes, Has Been "Most Observed Star in the Sky" for Three Months*

The eyes of the astronomical world, and a large number of its most refined and most expensive instruments, have been trained during the last three months on a star in the northern heavens, not far in angular distance from the Pole Star. They have been observing there a most unusual and interesting phenomenon—an eclipse that lasts thirty days.

Wide World

Dr. Harlow Shapley (left) with Ambrose Swasey, famous maker of telescopes

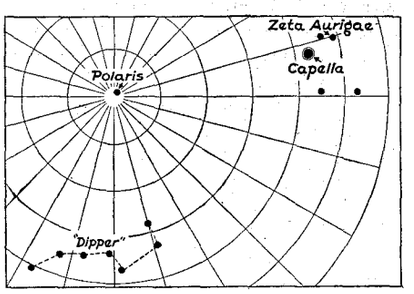
Dr. Harlow Shapley, speaking last week before the National Academy of Sciences at Cleveland, called this star, known as Zeta Aurigae, "the most talked-of star in the universe at the present time." Tho to the unaided eye it appears to be a single star, it actually consists of two stars, one bright blue in color, the other dull red. These giant objects, both more massive than the sun, are continually revolving around each other—or rather, around a common center—at such a rate that the darker component eclipses its hot blue companion three times each eight years, or, more exactly, once each 972.3 days.

Fortunately for astronomers, the solar system is so situated as to provide a ringside seat for this cosmic spectacle. From the earth the Zeta Aurigae merry-go-round is viewed almost exactly edge-on, making it possible to study the secret-revealing phenomena that occur at the beginning and end of such an eclipse, whether of a star or the sun.

The components of the double star are approximately the same in mass, but differ considerably in size, the darker being more than 25,000 times as large as its bright blue companion. This means that the dark star must be made of very light material, probably mostly gas. Such a surmise was confirmed by the observations, which showed that for a time after the beginning of the eclipse, and also for a brief interval toward its close, the light of the hot blue star showed through the thin stuff of its companion.

One theory is that Zeta Aurigae originally was a single star, with a dense gaseous atmosphere. Some other wandering star passed too near it, stripping off the atmosphere and pulling it out into space, leaving only the dense, hot core. The atmosphere, forming a nucleus of its own by condensation, is now the red companion.

Zeta Aurigae is a fourth magnitude star, and is bright enough to be observed without a telescope. It is near the bright star Capella, which may be located by finding the Pole Star with the "pointer stars" of the Big Dipper, and letting the eye follow an imaginary line at right angles to their line. Capella is at about the same distance from the Pole Star as are the pointer stars, but ninety degrees in a counter-clockwise direction. Zeta Aurigae is a rather common-looking small star near Capella on the side away from the Pole Star. Its most famous eclipse is now over. It began on October 1 and ended on October 30.




How to locate Zeta Aurigae

## Paralysis Vaccine

Twenty-five children have now been given immunity to poliomyeletis (infantile paralysis) in an experimental test of the new vaccine recently developed (LITERARY DIGEST, July 1, 1934) by Dr. Maurice Brodie, of New York University, it was announced last week by Dr. William H. Park, head of the New York City Bureau of Laboratories. The children were volunteers. All have developed immunity to the disease, blood tests show.

The test with children is the last step in proving the efficacy and safety of the vaccine.

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# Mexico's Church-State Conflict Nears a Crisis

## *The Amendment to Close All Religious and Private Schools and Establish "Socialistic Education" Is About to Go Into Effect as American Catholic Hierarchy Protests*

THE hundred-year conflict between Church and State in Mexico may come to its decisive battle after to-day (December 1), when Gen. Lazaro Cardenas will be sitting in the Presidential Chair as successor to Abelardo L. Rodriguez.

Hand-picked by former President Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, who is described by *America*, New York Catholic weekly, as "the most notorious God-hater in the world to-day after Stalin" President Cardenas is known as a Communist and preacher of confiscation.

Acme

They may never hear the Angelus again

On the date of his inauguration, or soon thereafter, the Constitutional amendment to close all religious and private schools and establish "socialistic education" is expected to go into effect. Born of the desire to rid the country of religious influence, its ratification will be the final blow to the Catholic faith, principal religion of the people, which already has been despoiled by confiscation of its churches, the expulsion of Bishops, priests, and nuns from ten States, and by the closing of all but State schools. In the eyes of the faithful, the amendment will mean not only the destruction of the fruits of Christianity, but even of its very seed.

### Protests From Americans

The desperate situation has aroused Catholic protest all over the United States. Speaking as American citizens, as well as Catholic clergy, the Hierarchy has appealed to the faithful that they seek, not armed intervention, but the intervention of prayer, and the power of example.

The neighboring tragedy moving swiftly to its dénouement is the more appalling to Christians because of the unremitting attacks on religion in Soviet Russia, where the executive committee of the League of Militant Atheists has launched a "Christmas campaign" against religion, and the crisis in Germany, where the struggle of the Evangelical Churches to save themselves from State coercion has aroused the sympathy of the world.

The hour is considered one of peril to the whole of Christianity, harassed as it has been by conflicting ideals and isms since the welter of spiritual despair which followed the World War.

The appeal of the Catholic Hierarchy recited the various hindrances which the Mexican Government has placed in the way of the Church, the effect of which will be its virtual destruction. "It is no interposition of our influence either as Bishops or as citizens," they said, "to reach those who possess political power anywhere on earth, and, least of all, in our own country, to the end that they should intervene with armed force in the internal affairs of Mexico for the protection of the Church."

Rather, they said, "We would wish on the part of the entire American public, of our great secular press, a fuller knowledge of the actual conditions in Mexico. All would then more fully realize that we are pleading not only the cause of the Catholic Church, but the cause of human freedom, and of human liberty, for all nations."

Seventy-eight members of the Hierarchy, including three Cardinals, nine Archbishops, and sixty-six Bishops, took part in the meeting of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in Washington, at which the appeal was issued. In the statement was a thinly veiled reprimand for Ambassador Josephus Daniels for a speech interpreted by many Catholics as an indorsement of the Mexican program for eliminating religious training from the schools.

A few days later an appeal to all American Catholics, Protestants, and Jews to "express their horror at the outrages that are being done to religion in Mexico," was made by the Rev. Wilfrid Parsons, editor of *America*. He, too, criticized Ambassador Daniels, and also Raymond Moley, editor of *Today*, for "repeated attempts to persuade General Calles, political boss of Mexico, and the Mexican people that our Government stands behind him."

Father Parsons told his audience that the Mexican Government's policy was not anti-Catholic, but "anti-God," and that the aim of the program was to drive all religion from the country.

Within a year, according to an interview with Archbishop Pascual Diaz by Harold B. Hinton of the New York *Times*, the Mexican Government has seized more than 150 churches and expelled from their dioceses the Bishops and priests of ten States. In two States every church has been closed, and in some States only one priest is allowed for every 100,000 Catholics.

Under the Constitution, all churches have become the property of the nation, and this has been extended to cover confiscation of even private homes in which a priest celebrates a mass or performs a baptism or any other act of private worship. On top of this warrants charging them with sedition have been issued for the arrest of the exiled Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, Apostolic Delegate to Mexico, and Monsignor Jose de Manrique y Zarate should they again set foot on Mexican soil.

### Catholics Conciliatory

The Constitutional amendment which is moving swiftly to ratification provides that schools may not be maintained by private individuals or corporations, that all schools must give "socialistic education," and that all teachers shall be appointed by the State.

In spite of these hindrances, the Catholic Church has maintained a conciliatory attitude, and Mr. Hinton quoted a Catholic spokesman in Mexico as saying that his co-religionists would not object to abolition of parochial schools provided the "socialistic education" did not deny the existence of God, or fail to stress the family and home as the bases of national life.

Whether Washington can help informally in mediating the difficulties between the Church and State in Mexico is open to question. The conditions which facilitated the friendly offices of the late Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, in effecting a reconciliation are said to be lacking now.

*("Religion and Social Service" continued on page 22)*



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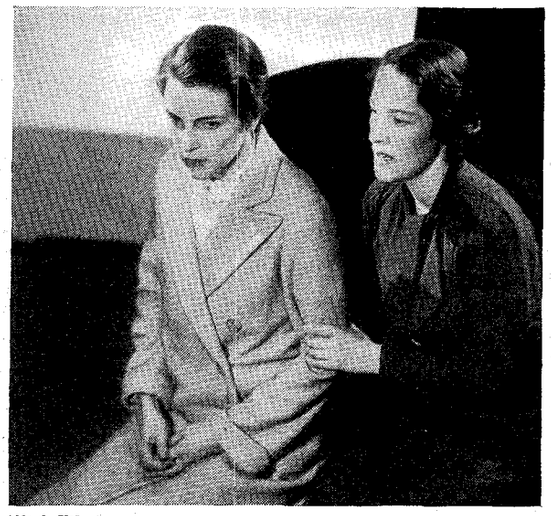
# The Thunderbolt of Broadway

## *"The Children's Hour," an Adult, Intelligent Study of a Satanic Child, Moves Its New York Audiences to Vast Respect for a Courageous Dramatist*

HERE is a play to wring the heart and fire respect, an adult, stedfast play so conspicuously fine and intelligent that, beside it, much of the theater's present crop becomes shoddy and futile. This is the first play of this erratic season in which power, intellect, and a glowing sense for theater combine for a terrifying and ennobling experience. The new play is "The Children's Hour," a first play by Miss Lillian Hellman, and overnight, by the force of its own stature, it has become the most important play in New York.

Here is a play that shines with integrity. It is, definitely, the first play of the season in which for two whole, consuming acts the First Audience sat completely silent, held taut by the richness and reality of the tragedy which it describes.



Alfredo Valente

**Katherine Emery and Anne Revere in a poignant scene from "The Children's Hour"**

In "The Children's Hour" there is conspicuous and magic correlation between the author, the producer, and the cast. It is evident that each contributed a positive majesty of sincerity to it and that all three together determined to make this a play to command the appreciation of its audiences.

Once more Herman Shumlin brings to the theater vivid testimony that he is a man of profound talents, liquid, engrossing talents in which sensitivity and deep understanding are the gifts made eagerly to a play which might easily have withered without them. His thoughtful treatment and skilled direction, together with Miss Hellman's abiding honesty, construct a production in which the theater, these times, and the audiences may enrich themselves.

### Age and Youth

By the author's own evaluation, this is the tragedy of considerate age for impetuous youth, youth in which there is headlong disregard for the rights of others. The bleak story is of two finely-reared young women, heads of a private school for girls, whose characters are wrecked and whose enterprise is destroyed by a satanic child, a poisonous young viper whose whole, disordered life is devoted to cruelty, falsehood, and appalling mischief. An orphan, under the guardianship of an indulgent grandmother, she makes the days of her schoolmates hideous with horrible deeds of evil. She traps them in childish thefts and, thereafter, enslaves them through threats of exposure. She takes their money, the pitiful little allowances sent by their parents, and she bullies them when they revolt and refuse further to be hurt by her.

This type of child magnifies all discipline into the shape of injustice. Thus, when punished for a small fraud and threatened with further thwarting of her demoniac acts, she runs away and goes back to her grandmother. This old woman, consummately fond of her troublesome charge, is moved first to send her back to school and discipline. Frightened by this, the little girl invents a monstrous accusation against her teachers. The grandmother first is contemptuous, but the sly, forceful brat becomes so hysterical that the old woman virtually is browbeaten into belief. As a result, she withdraws support from the school and, recklessly, telephones the story to mothers of the other pupils. These, too, are withdrawn and the helpless, despairing young women see their lives grow cold and cruel about them.

The grandmother refuses to listen to explanations, closes her doors to the teachers, envelops her sadistic child with maudlin safety. In all reasonableness, there has not been a more malevolent character in the theater in years than this twelve-year-old marplot. Miss Hellman has poured into the making of the figure a resolute, unswerving honesty. And, in all reasonableness, there have not been in the theater in years any two characters more tragic than the two teachers whose lives are burned down around them by the evil of the wicked child. Ruined by slander, struck helpless by implacable gossip, they seize the only defense at hand—and they lose. They sue for libel and the cowardice of the key-witness completes their ruin.

The Misses Anne Revere and Katherine Emery play these two broken women tautly, humanly, and with an overwhelming sensitivity. Their performances are so absorbing and flawless that audiences sit before them tense, motionless, and silent, forced to complete attentiveness by what they are saying and the way they are saying it.

Scarcely less to be admired for performance, tho the character is unspeakable, is Miss Florence McGee in the rôle of the bullying, lying, venomous brat.

And, strangely, the bleakness and poignancy of the situation increase when, toward the close of the play, one of the teachers discloses that the child had had some measure of justice in her accusations. Here Miss Hellman set herself a difficult problem and solved it magnificently with the help of ten minutes of the most heartbreaking acting to be found in the theater.

This well may be the most important play of the entire season, tho six more months stretch away before the season ends. Certainly, it will be the most controversial. It must earn and merit the unchecked respect of every intelligent theatergoer.

### The Ten Best Plays

*(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced, the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)*

**"Conversation Piece,"** bland words, music, and lyrics by Noël Coward, with an exceptional performance by the beloved Yvonne Printemps. At the 44th Street Theater.

**"Judgment Day,"** Elmer Rice's violent melodrama about a European dictator and his fanatical supporters. At the Belasco Theater.

**"Life Begins at 8:40,"** a large, opulent, sprawling musical revue studded with beautiful scenery, girls and clowns. At the Winter Garden.

**"Merrily We Roll Along,"** a play in reverse, covering the years from 1934 to 1916 in the life of a dramatist. At the Music Box Theater.

**"Personal Appearance,"** an impious, outrageous comedy debunking tours by film stars. The funniest show of the new season. At Henry Miller's Theater.

**"Small Miracle,"** a melodrama, in the "Grand Hotel" technique, the action of which takes place in the lounge of a theater during the course of a play's performance. At the Golden Theater.

**"The Children's Hour,"** poignant, intelligent tragedy of two school mistresses destroyed by the falsehoods of an evil child. The season's first play of real stature. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

**"The Distaff Side,"** a distinguished English play about the women in one family, and what happened to them. At the Booth Theater.

**"The Farmer Takes a Wife,"** richly satisfying folk-play of the Erie Canal in the 'fifties at the time of the encroachment of the railroads. At the 46th Street Theater.

**"The Great Waltz,"** a vast and costly operetta spending $500,000 to prove that the elder Strauss was jealous of his son. At the Center Theater.

W. B.

*("Letters and Art" continued on page 24)*



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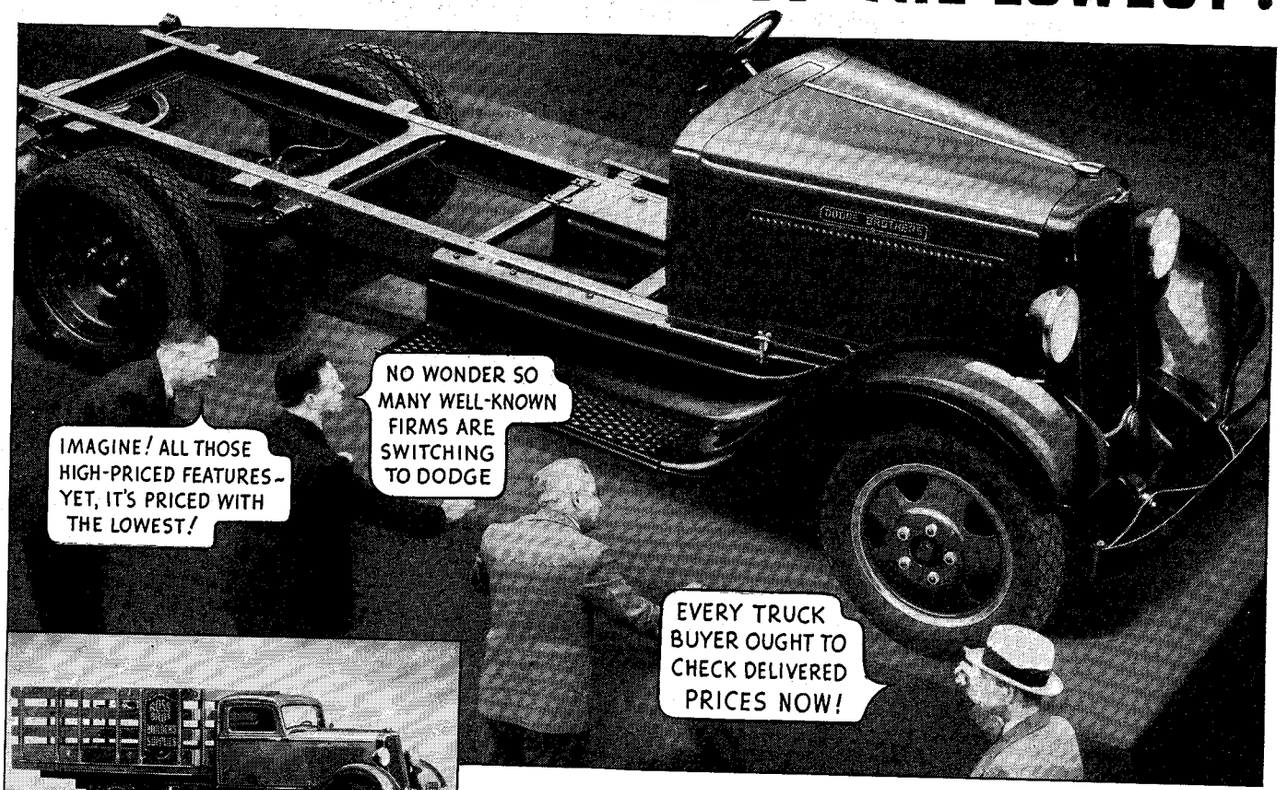
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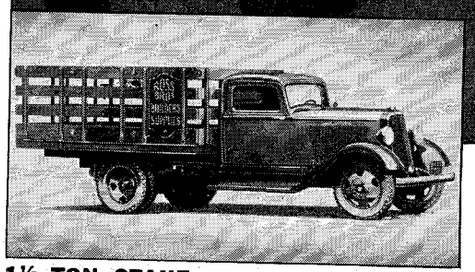

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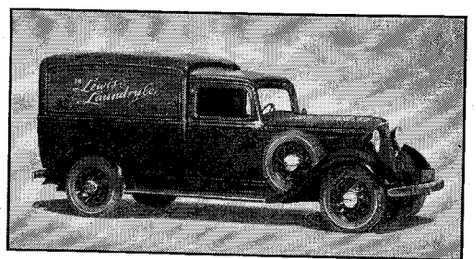

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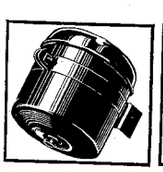

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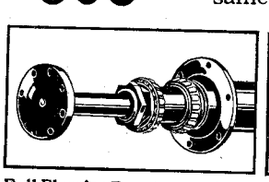

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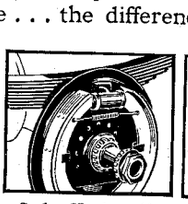

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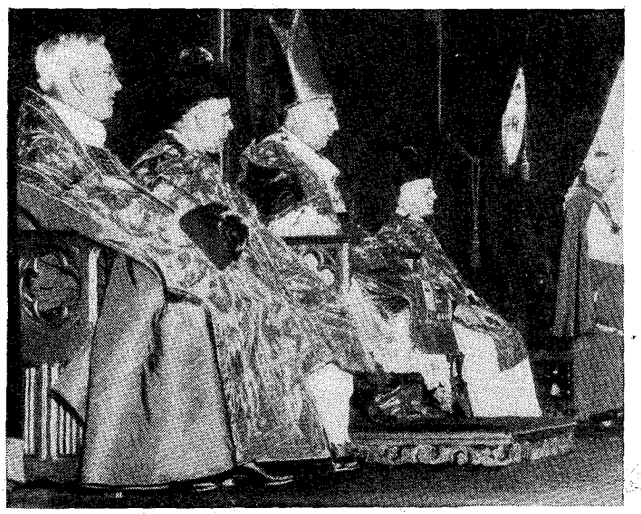
# Cardinal Mundelein's Silver Jubilee

## *His Boyhood Friend of a Half-Century Ago, Cardinal Hayes, Goes to Chicago to Lead Impressive Ceremonies*

More than half a century ago two little East Side boys, Patrick Joseph Hayes and George Mundelein, went together to the Brothers School in New York City. Often they would go to St. Patrick's Cathedral, to be entranced by the mysticism and majesty of the Catholic service. Both became priests, Bishops, Archbishops. Finally, on the same date, March 24, 1924, botn were elevated to the Cardinalate.



*Acme*

**George Cardinal Mundelein (third from left) seated on his throne in Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago, during services celebrating his silver jubilee as Bishop. At the extreme right is Patrick Cardinal Hayes, of New York**

Through the years they maintained their boyhood friendship, and, on his sixty-seventh birthday, Patrick Cardinal Hayes helped George Cardinal Mundelein celebrate the silver jubilee of his consecration as Auxiliary Bishop of Brooklyn. From Brooklyn the Auxiliary Bishop moved on to Chicago, to become Archbishop, later to gain the red hat.

There, in Holy Name Cathedral, his jubilee was celebrated with all the pomp and ceremony of the Catholic Church. The occasion was the more significant because of a message of felicitation and benediction from Pope Pius XI, who is said to have especially favored Cardinal Mundelein because of his achievements in the Diocese which embraces the great city along Lake Michigan.

Not since the Eucharistic Congress at Chicago in 1926 has the Cathedral witnessed such a colorful religious pageant, and held such a notable assemblage. Led by Cardinal Hayes and the Most Rev. Amleto G. Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate in the United States, seventeen Archbishops, eighty-seven Bishops, nine Abbots, 800 priests, Papal Knights, and Sisters of the Diocese, entered the Cathedral, over the entrance of which hung the Cardinal's coat of arms.

It was a long stream of color, in which were mingled the white and black of surplice and cassock, the violet of Monsignori's robes, the red of the Cardinals' attire, jeweled decorations flashing from the uniforms of Papal Knights, and the somber brown of monks' robes, girded with rope. Outside, 4,000 parochial-school children stood as a guard of honor. From windows and roofs all along the way from the Cathedral School and rectory, where the procession started, people looked down. Others even climbed into trees for a point of vantage from which to watch the passage of the churchmen.

"This celebration," said Cardinal Mundelein in his address, "comes in the late afternoon of my life, but you have all helped to make it something that the little children who have been with us today will remember and talk about in years to come." Above all else he prized "God's gift of coworkers, loyal, generous, and inspired." Cardinal Hayes described his colleague's service to the Church as that of "a prince-shepherd with prophetic vision."

It is said that Cardinal Mundelein's achievements have been noted all over the Catholic world. Since he ascended the archiepiscopal throne in Chicago eighteen years ago, he has directed the erection of 600 edifices. These include 119 buildings for educational purposes, forty hospitals, homes, and orphanages, and the $10,000,000 seminary at Mundelein. In addition, Cardinal Mundelein has established eighty-seven new parishes, and many monasteries and chapels. Agencies he has set up include the Catholic Charities, the Big Brother movement, and the Catholic Youth organization. He built also the $1,500,000 Propaganda College in Rome.

When the coming anniversary was spoken of more than a year ago, it was suggested that a large purse be raised for presentation to Cardinal Mundelein at his jubilee.

But the Cardinal halted this plan, and suggested a spiritual offering, asking that all activity be confined to Christian devotion. In his address he revealed that 85 per cent. of approximately 1,000,000 Catholics of the Archdiocese had participated in the mission services marking the year of devotion preceding the jubilee.

A notable contribution to the occasion was the adoption by the Chicago Methodist Ministers' Union of a resolution praising Cardinal Mundelein for "the great work he is doing for his Church."

## Baptists and Presbyterians Check Contribution Drop

All denominations have been badly hit by the depression, and thirty Methodist Episcopal Churches, it is authoritatively reported, have been sold from the auctioneer's block, while 400 others are in desperate straits.

It will be good news, therefore, to hear that Baptists and Presbyterians have checked the downward drop in contributions, and hope to balance their budgets without new retrenchments in 1935. An increase of 8 to 10 per cent. in Baptist contributions for August, September, and October, over the same period in 1933, has been reported by Dr. Randolph L. Howard, Associate Secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Presbyterians have managed a 2.5 per cent. increase in contributions, but must increase their gifts another 8 per cent. to obtain a balanced budget, according to Russell Carter, Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, with offices in New York.

Methodist Churches, on the other hand, are reported to be in serious financial straits.

In addition to those which have been sold, and the 400 in a critical condition, nearly 5,000 of the denomination's 20,000 churches have debt problems, said Dr. Fred William Mueller, Superintendent of the denomination's Department of Church Extension, and the interest on church debts "exceeds the amount given by the entire church for world service."

In appealing for aid before the annual meeting of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, meeting in Philadelphia, Doctor Mueller said that modest loans would have saved the churches. Yet, he asserted, "church loans, altho we still maintain they represent the most reliable security, have been blacklisted by banks, insurance companies, and other agencies."

## Young's Advice to Students

"Slow down your platform when you leave college," Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company, told the students of Hendrix College, at Conway, Arkansas. The platform in his time, compared with any other period of history, said Mr. Young, "has moved at such a dizzy pace, so fast, indeed, as to get out of hand."

In urging the students to slow down the platform on which they wish to move out into life, Mr. Young said, "while its speed will be determined in some degree by uncontrollable forces generated in the lives behind you, it also will be determined to a very large extent by your own wish as to how fast you wish it to move.

"If you and the 1,000,000 other college students in the land determine to slow down this treadmill on which you walk into the great unknown, you will be to some extent successful."



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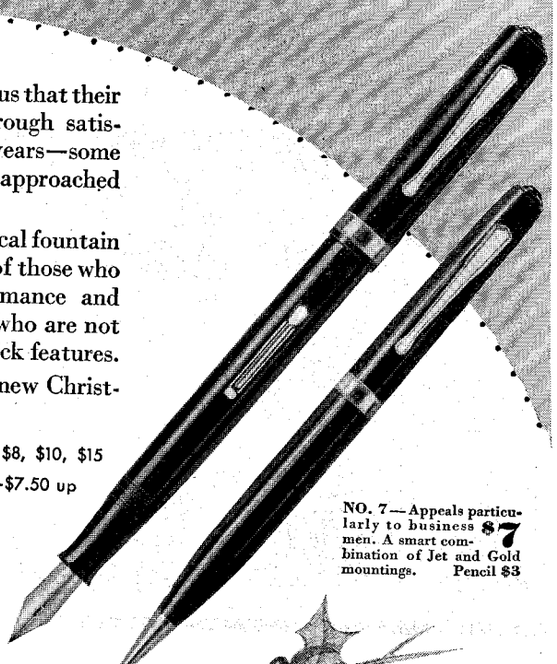

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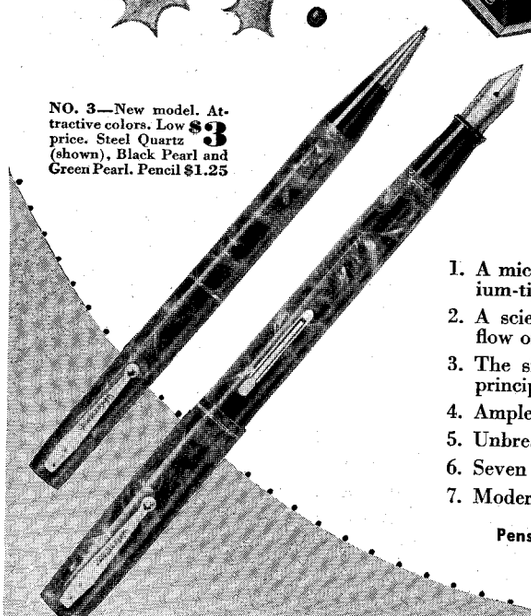

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# Waterman's


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# A Slab of White Mahogany

## *Roerich Museum's International Art Center to Exhibit Mexican Polychrome Wood-Carvings by Roberto de la Selva*

An interesting and vivid exhibition of Mexican art, accomplished by a young Nicaraguan who invaded the ancient Mexican town of Apizaco and adapted its native handicraft to his medium, will open at the

Festival scene in polychrome wood-carving

International Art Center of Roerich Museum on December 15 and continue to January 5. For centuries the native woodcarvers of Apizaco have been famous, mainly for their brilliantly colored walking-sticks, and to them went Roberto de la Selva, with a notion to bring sophistication to the native crafts.

### Simple Native Scenes

His bas-relief sculptures are carved on slabs of white mahogany, the subjects being simple native scenes. There has been little or no striving for stylization, definitely no reaching for symbolism. His compositions are astonishingly original. In the coloring of his carvings he uses the native pigments, dug out of the soil, the same pigments used for years by the native carvers for tinting their objects.

From the beginning, when he placed himself humbly in the hands of the indigenous carvers, he had no intention of trying to fuse sculpture and painting. He recognized that such a course would have been ruinous to his aims, and, in the end, would have destroyed the value of his work. His first experiments with the new form were not happy. It took some time for him to evolve the present typically Mexican balance between line and color.

The common scenes about him, reduced to carving and color on wooden tablets, have a fine native strength. Particularly impressive and interesting are his carvings of field-labor. The sweep of the wheat-shocks, the startling greens of the plants, and the mellow blending of yellow and green on the banana-stalks, combine to make tablets of rich interest.

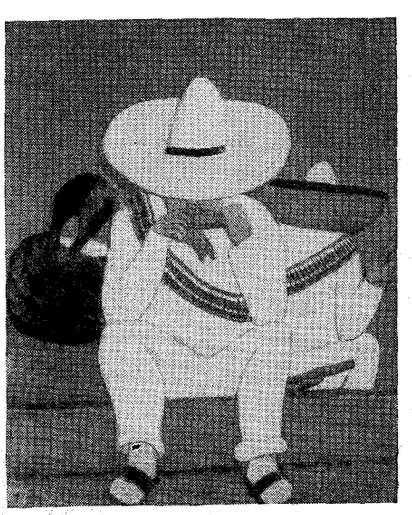
His Mexican types are bluntly faithful, whether he looks upon bathers in a river, women crowding through a market-place, or indolent sleepers in the sun. In several of the carvings there is a curious relationship to old Aztec technique, particularly in the shaping of the eyes and noses and the primitive carving of the hands.

The young sculptor also has accomplished several interesting bronzes, notably a head of General Sandino, in which the modeling brings forward the grim strength of the soldier.

These modeled pieces, of course, are to be matched in almost any worth while exhibition, and they are neither better nor worse than the work of a dozen other young sculptors. However, it would be difficult to find comparable technique and power in wood-carvings. His mastery of this deceptive work is remarkable, and the exhibition should attract wide attention.

Indeed, it is not wholly unreasonable to suggest that his three-week show will start a vogue for his carvings, and encourage talented young Americans to put upon wood the scenes around them. Except for some scattered and sadly unsupported craftsmen in New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California, and some of the more able carvers in New England, native workmen have neglected this interesting art. The best of the young craftsmen are so intent in working in metals, cork, linoleum, glass, and even rubber, that they have forsaken the interesting medium of wood.

There is currently a nation-wide passion for teaching the young to accomplish with the hands, these lighter manual arts ranging from schools for the fashioning of model aircraft and ships to the making of lead soldiers and sculpturing in soap and balsa wood. It would be a distinct service to the genuinely talented among these children to direct their skill toward panel-carvings such as these.



Native soldiers idling

# "Negro Folk Symphony" Is Performed Amid Cheers

William L. Dawson, thirty-five-year-old Negro instructor in music at Tuskegee Institute, fulfilled four years of hard work and ten years of constant dreaming when the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski, played his first major work, "Negro Folk Symphony." Never before had the symphony of an American Negro been played by a first rank orchestra. When, at the end, Dawson was called out and congratulated by Stokowski, his dream reached a climax beyond his fondest hopes.

The symphony itself did not excite the critics of Philadelphia as much as it did the conductor and his musicians. Altho most of the newspaper critics considered it an exceptionally fine piece of work, a few contended that it traced plainly from Dvorak's "From the New World."

Dawson's "Negro Folk Symphony" is in three movements: "The Bond of Africa," "Hope in the Light," and "O Lem-me Shine!" The musical panorama traces the development of the race from the darkness of Africa, with its paganism, up through the agonized days of slavery, and direct to emancipation, and the beginning of a new era for the Negro.

The last movement is based on two Negro melodies. For the first theme, he uses:

> "O Lem-me shine, O lem-me shine,
> "O lem-me shine, shine lik' a mornin'
> star."

After this is sung by the wood-winds, it is followed by related material which, in turn, is succeeded by a return of the principal theme. A short episode leads to the second theme, which is taken up by the full orchestra. This second melody is "Hallelujah, Lord, I been down into the sea," only a few measures of which are quoted.

The development begins with the principal theme of the movement in the first clarinet above a tremolo on the lower strings, and then is taken up by oboe, flute and horn. A new picture is made, bits of ideas from the codette of the third movement are made use of, then the brasses begin to give out the principal theme. This rises to a great climax, slowly descends to a recapitulation, a coda is built on the two themes of the movement, and is brought to a close as the brasses push the principal theme into bold relief.

# A Dictionary of Dates

A most useful and well-done reference work is Helen Rex Keller's "The Dictionary of Dates," in two volumes (The Macmillan Co., $15.00). It is a history of the world by dates, from the earliest times through the year 1930, arranged under particular countries. Part I, about the Old World, contains separate, convenient headings for the World War, League of Nations, etc. Part II, the New World, begins with the discovery of America, and contains its history of exploration and development.



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# Current Poetry

*Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable*

## DEEP HARVEST

By Hildegarde Flanner

The mild, the solid sound, American
Of lawnmowers roving on a grassy day
Is a mellow clatter, it is not only
A twist of blade laying the lawn away.
It is the audible summer in the States,
When hayfields wallow in the lovely grain
And bees shoot in their tongues after the honey
As clovers hum and rock under the strain.
Now all over the land the wheat is blond,
It hisses and is quiet on its roots
As wind and windless happen to a place
And heat strikes home into the twinkling fruits,
The green blood of the leaves is duller now,
It is a foliage in her elegies;
From the great barns crawl out the loud machines
And the deep harvest lapses under these
Yours and a native song let make, O blade,
Before the bough is blank and the cricket dead,
About my country's grass and the white crops,
How you possess them fragrant and to bed.

—*The New Republic.*

## POEM

By Doris Caesar

There's beauty
In a storm
That shakes the trees
And twists their boughs
And strips them
Of their leaves—
But there's little beauty
In the storms
Of grief and fear
That shake
The human heart—
Beauty lies then,
Not in the storm,
But in the strength
With which our weakness
Bends,
And bears the weight.

—*Phantom Thoughts, Doris Caesar, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.*

## OLD DOG AUTUMN

By Thomas Caldecott Chubb

Old dog Autumn is in my heart,
A lazy fellow with lop ears.
All Summer long he has dozed apart,
But now he stretches, and now he peers.

Old dog Autumn with gold-brown coat,
And nose of velvet and big paws;
With deep eyes, and with handsome throat,
And with tongue as pink as the fruit of haws.

He tells me that quail are covied close
In the sweetgum hedgerows beyond the hill.
He gets to his feet, and he lifts his nose
To catch the scent, as a good dog will.

He tells me that frost has cut the sedge.
He tells me the air is crisp and fine.
He says that the wind has a knife-keen edge
And that fields are as ruddy as ripe old wine.

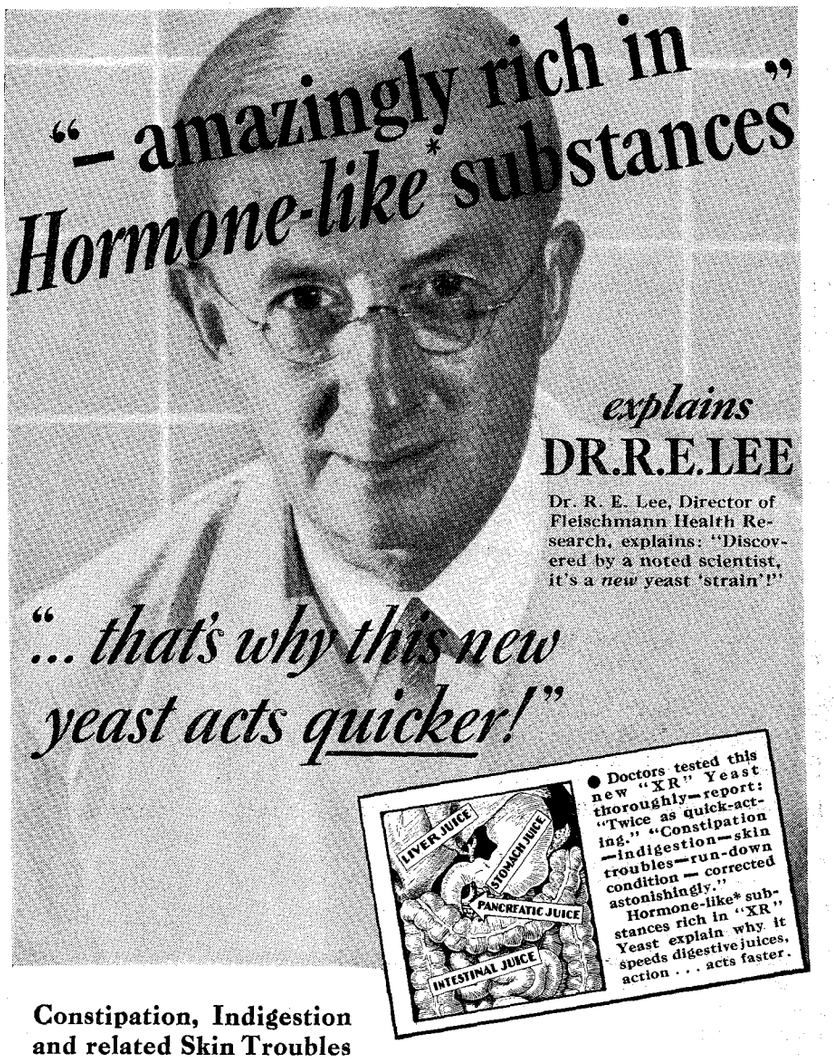
—*The New York Times.*

## MOON COMPASSES

By Robert Frost

I stole forth dimly in the dripping pause
Between two downpours to see what there was,
And a masked moon had spread down compass rays
To a cone mountain in the midnight haze,
As if the final estimate were hers,
And as it measured in her calipers,
The mountain stood exalted in its place.
So love will take between the hands a face.

—*Yale Review.*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They are "activators" (like natural body stimulants) which speed the flow of your digestive juices and strengthen digestive muscles *from the stomach right on down.*

**Will it correct Constipation and Indigestion very much faster?**
Positively! By making juices flow fast and muscles work harder inside you, "XR" Yeast makes your foods softer — better "churned," digested. Indigestion, constipation should soon stop. "XR" Yeast really "normalizes" you.

**Do Skin troubles stop much Sooner?**
The most common skin blemishes come from self-poisoning caused by your digestive system not working properly. "XR" Yeast corrects this condition. Pimples, boils, etc., disappear sooner!

**What new Vitamin does it contain?**
Vitamin A, newly added, to help combat colds. "XR" Yeast also builds resistance to colds by cleansing your body. With Vitamins B, D and G, Fleischmann's "XR" Yeast now contains 4 vitamins.

**EAT 3 CAKES** of Fleischmann's "XR" Yeast every day—plain, or dissolved in one-third glass of water—preferably half an hour before meals. Keep on *after* you've got quick results. Get a supply today!

● "'XR' Yeast is *much* faster," writes Mrs. Helen Van Pelt, Stapleton, N. Y. "My whole system was sluggish . . . I had headaches, no appetite. I started eating the new 'XR' Yeast and in just a few days felt grand."
*(As good as ever for baking!)*

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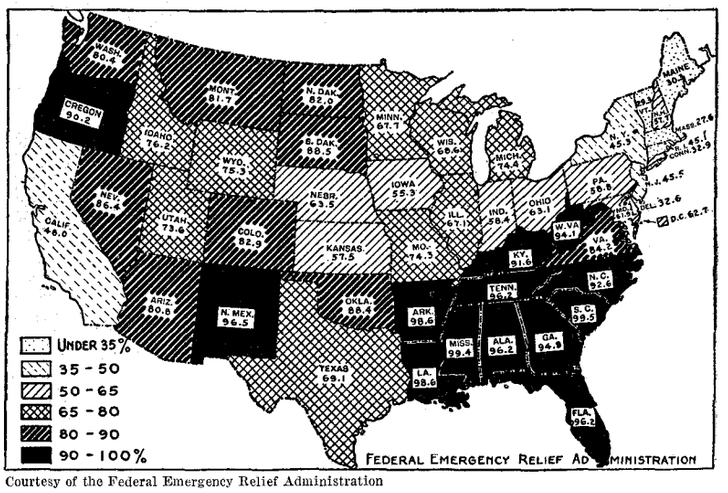
# Rehabilitation—Substitute for the Dole

## *Washington Busies Itself Finding Means of Keeping Two Million Americans Off Direct-Relief Rolls by Finding Work for Them to Do in Another Depression Winter*

ROOFS through which rain has dripped for years will be secure against the winter's storms. Public buildings which have weathered the seasons will be bright and newly decorated. Roads which have been checked off as impassable after the first snows will remain open. Documents which have piled up in back rooms of offices, libraries and colleges will be straightened out and cataloged.

This rush of activity is not prompted by any inordinate desire to put State and Nation into shipshape order. It does not mean that ways of spending money are being sought for the sake of spending alone. It has come about because a corps of busy men in Washington has been devoting itself to finding means of keeping approximately 2,000,000 Americans off direct-relief rolls, and finding for them work to do for which they may get a return to tide them through another depression winter.




Courtesy of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration

**Per cent. of public unemployment relief funds supplied by the Federal Government, January 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934**

### Workshop Plan Studied

Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, announces that the program is benefiting almost 7,000,000 persons, including wage-earners and their dependents. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, turned his attention to a vast program of self-liquidating housing and rehabilitation projects as a substitute for the straight dole, just as the board of directors of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation announced that it would accept no more applications for loans, because those pending are in excess of resources.

At some points the plans for permanent employment and for temporary relief seem at odds. In the face of criticism, the FERA studies a plan for relief-financed workshops, and a drive for the general five-day week is projected. President Roosevelt's loan committee to coordinate Federal agencies may eliminate this confusion.

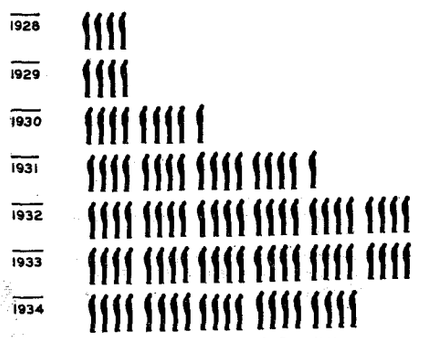
These planners do not discount the seriousness of the figures before them on which they are basing their winter conferences. In August, one out of every seven Americans was receiving help. The total for that month, the latest complete statistics available when the conferences began, was 17,902,974 persons, or 15 per cent. of the population. There was no reason to believe that this number would automatically decrease, even tho it does not reach the predicted figure of 4,000,000 families, or 20,000,000 persons, cited in the report a few months ago by Donald R. Richberg, chairman of the executive committee.

Almost as fast as recovery efforts are taking the erstwhile needy off direct-relief, and putting them back to work, those vacated places on the lists are being taken by those whose savings have run out and who have turned to the Government as a last resort. The word "emergency" is heard less and less in the relief agencies as the need for something better than the dole as a lasting remedy becomes more evident.

Reports have come out of Washington that Congress will be asked to appropriate from five to seven billions of dollars for public-works projects and relief when it convenes in January.

This would top the record sum of $3,300,000,000 public-works and relief funds appropriated at President Roosevelt's request in 1933. The precise nature of the 1935 attack on unemployment, in relation to a continuing program, however, will not be known until Mr. Hopkins has completed his survey of the relief situation.

Evidence that FERA is the biggest business enterprise in the country is provided by the staggering purchases of foodstuffs and other necessities for the needy. Almost every day the Washington headquarters announce new contracts for great quantities of butter, cheese, fuel, and cotton.




Courtesy of the Committee on Economic Security

**Unemployed in the United States, 1928-1934. Each figure represents a half-million persons**

In twelve months the organization bought more than 692,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, 1,133,790 tons of fuel, 13,000,000 pounds of feed grains, 23,000,000 pounds of cotton, and 12,615,000 yards of printed cotton material. This by no means completes the list.

Federal, State, and local relief-costs from January 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, were $1,341,453,765, to which must be added $900,000,000 for the civil-works experiment, and additional PWA and CCC funds. Relief expenditures have been steadily upward, and are almost double what they were last year. Among the reasons are the raising of relief standards, the greater dollar cost of work-relief, and the provision of live-stock feed and necessities in the drought area.

Since the CWA undertaking ended last May, effort has been made to place more and more unemployed on work-relief. One setback to the expansion of this phase of adjustment is the cost of materials and the need of adequate supervision.

### Manufacturers Critical

The strongest criticism has come from manufacturers who feel that the Government is embarking on business enterprises in competition with private concerns in setting up canning plants and factories for the production of such items as mattresses. Mr. Hopkins has replied that only a small fraction of the relief recipients ever have been so employed, and that production has been exclusively for relief purposes, not for general sale.

In the aggregate, sums mentioned in connection with relief are startling. In other terms they are not so impressive. The average amount paid to a family on relief in America is $23 a month, which represents an increase which has been steady since the disbursement began.

Among the States, South Dakota led last summer with 35 per cent. of its population on relief. Families whose lands were parched by the drought swelled that number. New Mexico was second with 27 per cent., Florida, third, with 25 per cent.

All told, there were nine States with 20 per cent. or more of the residents on relief, and only nine States had less than 10 per cent. New Hampshire and Vermont fared best, with 6 per cent. each.

Naturally, this uneven distribution has resulted in heavy Federal expenditures in some areas. A glance at the FERA map shows that Washington supplies almost all the relief funds for the Southeast.

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## Topics in Brief

IN politics it used to be one for all. Now it is all for one.—*Florida Times-Union.*

WERE a man to wear a little pancake hat over one ear he would be drunk.—*Toledo Blade.*

WHEN an irresistible force meets an immovable body, Mr. Hoover writes a book.—*Louisville Times.*

HARVARD man claims whisky is no good to cure colds. Oh, Dogtor, don'd say thad!—*Dallas Morning News.*

ONE trouble about most crime drives is that the drives go one way and crime another.—*Indianapolis News.*

A JUDGE complains that pedestrians are prone to carelessness. Anyhow, a good many are prone.—*Springfield Union.*

DIVERS are after $3,000,000 in sunken gold off Seattle. Why not just leave it there and issue currency against it?—*Wichita Eagle.*

IT'S pretty soft when a North Dakota rancher can buy a ranch on which to raise no hogs with money he made by not raising hogs.—*Portland Oregonian.*

A WRITER wonders how public interest in Shakespeare can be revived. It might be a good plan to begin by banning one or two of his plays.—*Punch (London).*

A NOTED conductor says that few of our modern songs will live. And yet there are people who say we have little for which to be thankful.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

A TOPICAL historian calls the period between 1920 and 1930 "The Mad Decade." But we aren't mad any more; we're just terribly, terribly hurt.—*Detroit News.*

WITH these government subsidies the question for the farmer to decide is which is more valuable, the crop that is, or the one that ain't.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

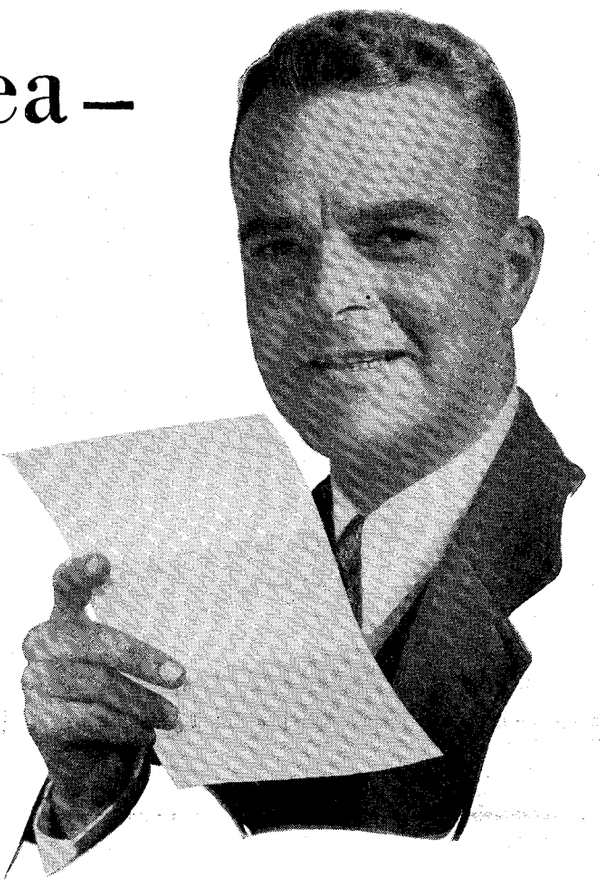
THE cost of relief is mounting by leaps and bounds, but there are still taxpayers who prefer leaps and bounds to mobs and riots.—*San Diego Union.*

SIAM is urging King Prajadhipok to drop the Oriental title, "Possessor of the Twenty-four Umbrellas," tho he may keep the umbrellas if he needs them.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THERE seems to be a catch in almost everything these days, except possibly the forward pass you kind of hoped the old alma mater was going to complete.—*Boston Herald.*

PORTALS 35 feet high, 18 feet wide and weighing 20 tons are being put on a Washington building. When shown the door hereafter, the jobhunter can hardly miss.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*


# This letter has an idea—



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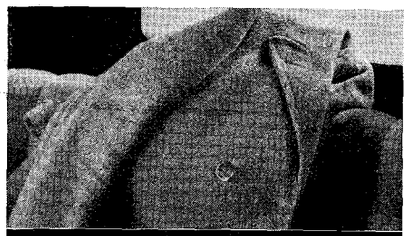

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# Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

**The Georgian Scene.** By Frank Swinnerton. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $3.50).

Frank Swinnerton, one of the first-rate second-rate English novelists himself, tells what he thinks of his contemporaries, frankly, sometimes brilliantly, often maliciously, in "The Georgian Scene."

George V came to the throne in 1910. Wells had written "Tono Bungay"; Bennett, "The Old Wives' Tale"; Conrad, "Nostromo," but they still were regarded as promising young men. Pinero was rated England's greatest dramatist by those who fiercely despised Shaw; Alfred Noyes was counted a coming poet. The young men were fighting against Brahmins who insisted that literature had ended in 1850; Hardy was *The Grand Old Man of Letters;* Henry James—chiefly, Swinnerton suggests, because he had lived so long and written so much—was *The Grand Literary Panjandrum of the Time.*

Wells and Shaw changed all that in the next decade. Swinnerton writes of them with intimate affection, sometimes with witty reverence. Shaw, he says, "fell in love with the English, and has been explaining them to himself ever since . . . wooing them with all the blandishments of insult (of which he is a master) and the charm of his incessant wit, until the English, at first ignoring him, have been successively amused by a jackanapes, stimulated by a humorous, truth-loving scourge, enthralled by an original dramatist, annoyed by a schoolmaster who lectured while bombs were being dropped, at last are a little impatiently proud of an almost octogenarian chatterbox. . . . While *Britannia* waited with reserved amorousness for his embrace, Shaw, like *John Tanner,* kept on talking. He is still talking. He has never known when to kiss."

Shaw's recent reputation, Swinnerton believes, "is a Georgian acknowledgment of his virtual creation of the Georgian mentality out of nothing."

You would know it if Shaw came into a room where you were sitting, the English novelist-critic observes; but H. G. Wells might enter, shut the door behind him, and sit down without suggesting that he was a *Personage.* "Your first impression would be of a very friendly and easy manner. You would hear a hoarse little voice which, altho not at all like the solemn squeak of many English intellectuals, is pitched high, and is not incapable of surprizing shrillness. At last you would see that the very blue eyes were darting here and there with great quickness, and that they were full of amusement and mischief."

"Between them, Shaw and Wells have done more than any other writers to create what may be called the modern attitude toward morals and civilization in general."

They have never been interested in art for art's sake; but they have stood up and shouted at the world *that it was wrong,* had a superb good time doing so, and, by their shrill laughter, have actually changed the world.

No other modern English writers rank so high in Swinnerton's pantheon; but of some of them he gives startlingly vivid pictures. Barrie, he says, must be one of the smallest writers alive . . . "a small, quiet, pale Scots journalist." He likes Milne, "so far out of the literary fashion that he failed to detest his parents . . . and his marriage failed to be a failure." But, in general, he finds the Scotch-English writers more limited than the Irish-English. He thinks that if Norman Douglas had loved literature as much as he loves life he might have been one of the greatest. He accuses George Moore of "woodenness," and thinks that the essence of Bennett's genius was that he was a naive, simple-minded man who could write.

For highbrow writers, Swinnerton has a fierce, malicious hate. "Ill-mannered and pretentious dilettanti" is his verdict upon Virginia Woolf, Bertrand Russell, and the Cambridge-educated writers of the "Bloomsbury school." He thinks too many university graduates are writing novels anyway. In pre-Victorian days writers were printers, or spinster ladies, he notes; under the *Good Queen* novelists came into the open as public entertainers, lived on their royalties, "glittered in the public eye and were beloved." In the Georgian world, unfortunately, young men of breeding have thought it *chic* to write, and writing has suffered. Now smart young men, instead of announcing their hopes of entering the Church, the Army, or the Law, lisp that they are about to "enter the Novel." Pedants and bigots, all, says Swinnerton; pacifists, most of them. He paints a brilliantly poisonous word-picture of Bertrand Russell, another of Lytton Strachey.

The value of his own book is that it is the frank expression of a lively if not always discerning man who has personally known almost all the writers of his day.

## Worth Reading

**Little Orvie.** By Booth Tarkington. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50.) A horrid seven-year-old worthy to rank with eleven-year-old *Penrod* and the hero of "Seventeen."

**The World Outside.** By Hans Fallada. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $2.50.) The author of "Little Man, What Now?" sees a little man through jail.

**South Street—A Maritime History of New York.** By Richard C. McKay. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $5.)

**Smart Set Anthology.** Edited by Burton Rascoe and Groff Conklin. (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock; $3.50.) Selections from a magazine that made literary history, with a sizzling anti-Mencken introduction.

**Was Europe a Success?** By Joseph Wood Krutch. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $1.) The literary editor of *The Nation* brilliantly refuses to accept Fascism or Communism.

**The Saar Struggle.** By Michael T. Florinsky. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.) Seed-bed of the next war?

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## The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

**Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.**

**Capital of Oklahoma.**—"R. J. G.," Davenport, Ia.—*Guthrie* was named the capital of Oklahoma at the ratification of the State Constitution in 1907, to remain such till 1913; but at an election in 1910, it was voted that the capital should be removed to Oklahoma City. This election was declared invalid, but the removal was effected at a special session of the Legislature.

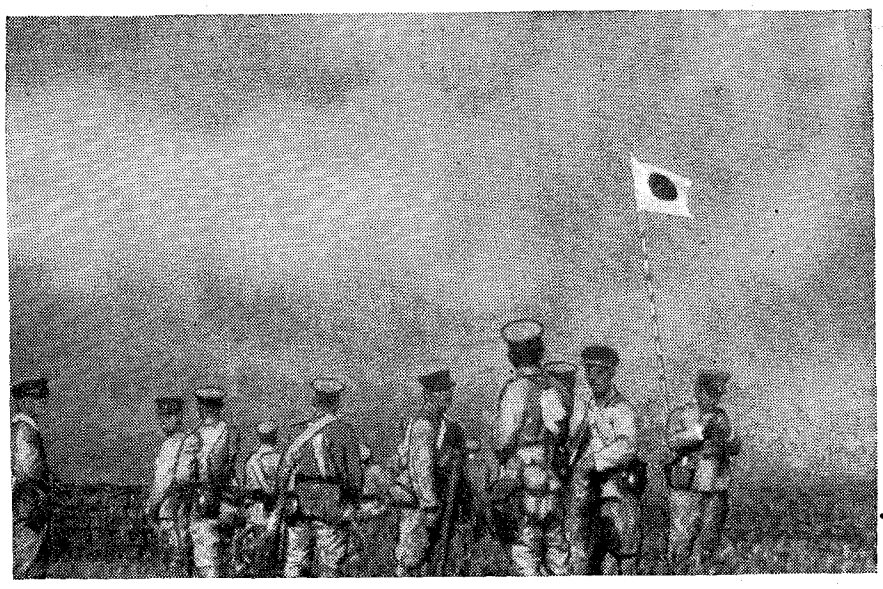
**egg and dart molding.**—"M. B.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—In architecture this is a Greek development from the Egyptian conventional lotus-leaf pattern, the *dart* being the central of the three petals, and half the frame of each of the two adjoining eggs representing the curved side petals. The dictionary illustrates several varieties of egg-moldings.

**garment.**—"G. H. C.," St. Louis, Mo.—According to the dictionary, the word *garment* is "an article of clothing. . . . usually limited to the larger articles, as coats and gowns." Under this definition, neither cap, headband, apron, nor sash can properly be termed a *garment*, nor are any of them so defined. They may be articles of *dress* or of *clothing*, either protective or decorative, but do not properly fall under the category of *garments*.

**happenstance.**—"H. M. G.," Cleveland, O.—The nonsense-word *happenstance* is a humorous telescoping of *happening* and *circumstance*. Possibly it may be found in humorous verse, but it has never received literary sanction. In formation it is similar to *upendicular*, a telescoping of *up and down* with *perpendicular*.

**idiosyncrasy.**—"F. H. V.," Chemult, Ore.—*Idiosyncrasy*, meaning a constitutional peculiarity, is correctly used in the same manner as one would use *peculiarity*. One does not say, "He has a *peculiarity* for strawberries," but "A *peculiarity* of his is a craving for strawberries." Hence, "An *idiosyncrasy* of his is a craving for (or an aversion to) strawberries."

**smooth, smoothe.**—"B. W.," Overland, Mo.—There is no known reason for spelling *smooth* without a final *e*, for it rimes with *soothe*. In the period about 1870, in England, an attempt was made to introduce a final *e*, but the effort gained no permanent following. In 1830, the verbs to *wreathe*, to *loathe*, to *seethe*, and to *soothe*, were all spelled without a final *e*, altho *breathe*, *bathe*, *sheathe*, and *clothe* (tho spelled *cloathe*) had the final *e* to indicate a soft *th*. This inconsistency was remedied in most instances; but we still have the verbs to *mouth* and *smooth*, and the prepositions *beneath* and *with* without a final *e*, tho in each instance *th* is properly soft.

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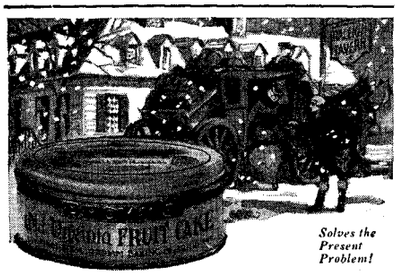

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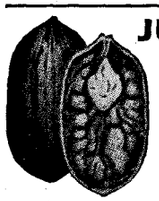

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# On the Current Screen

A gay, dashing, tuneful, and reasonably humorous screen musical comedy called **The Gay Divorcée (AAA)** has been made out of an ordinary stage musical show of several seasons ago called "Gay Divorce." Altho Fred Astaire, who had the leading rôle in the Broadway production, repeats his part in the film, and the story remains virtually unaltered, the photoplay seems considerably more changed than the modest alteration in titles would suggest. One great virtue of the film is that it permits Mr. Astaire to do a lot of dancing, and since it happens that he is one of the great dancers of his time, the picture has a fine start toward success by that very fact. In addition, there is an exceptionally charming and graceful performance in the leading feminine rôle by Ginger Rogers, one of the most alluring of the cinema soubrettes. The delightful portrayals of the starring rôles of "The Gay Divorcée" are enormously helpful to the excellence of one of the best of the musical films.

Copyright 1934, RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

A scene from "The Gay Divorcée"

The plot, which is at least passably diverting, tells how the hero, who really is an honest dancing-man, is mistaken for a professional corespondent by the heroine, who is planning a divorce from her undesirable, but tenacious, husband. The narrative, serviceable as it is, never becomes obtrusive, and is employed chiefly as a framework for the effective musical numbers, the dancing and the general air of gaiety surrounding the picture. Of Cole Porter's original score for the stage-play, but one number has been retained, and since the Porter music was excellent, despite the shortcomings of the book, it seems a pity that more of his music was not used. The retained number, however, is the brilliant "Night and Day," one of the best of modern popular numbers, and it is staged most effectively upon the screen. The other music is invariably pleasant, if not brilliant, and there is an elaborately staged piece called "The Continental," which is likely to become excessively popular on the dance-floors, and over the radio.

The whole production has been handsomely devised, and the spirit of gaiety seldom lags. There is something irresistibly fresh and debonair about the manner of "The Gay Divorcée." Mr. Astaire, by the way, proves himself an excellent comedian, and a pleasant leading man, as well as the brilliant dancer he always has been. The supporting cast, headed by Alice Brady as an amiable nitwit, is helpful, too, while Miss Rogers, as suggested, is a constant delight.

* * * *

**Evensong (AA)** — A pleasantly sentimental English picture, telling, with romantic lugubriousness, of the rise and fall of a great prima donna. Attractively played by Evelyn Laye, the picture is given to pleasant nostalgia in much the manner of the Noël Coward play, "Bitter Sweet," and it is disarmingly frank in its appeal to tears. Even tho the sad plight of a great opera-singer, who finds that old age is catching up with her, may not strike one as the most overwhelming of tragedies, "Evensong" should have its unexciting appeal.

* * * *

**The Firebird (AA)**—An old-fashioned, conventional, but reasonably entertaining melodrama about sex, murder, and maternal devotion. It is all about how a mother attempted to take the blame when she discovered that her innocent-looking daughter had just shot her betrayer. There has been an attempt to modernize the story by supplying it with some sort of moral about "modern youth facing chaos," but it doesn't work out very well. Verree Teasdale, Anita Louise, and C. Aubrey Smith are among the leading players.

* * * *

**Big Hearted Herbert (AA)**—The pleasantly homespun comedy of a domestic tyrant whose wife showed him who was really boss of the household. Guy Kibbee and Aline MacMahon have the leading rôles.

* * * *

**Lady by Choice**—A mild narrative about a fan-dancer who adopted a mother for publicity purposes, and then came to like her. May Robson and Carole Lombard are in the cast.

ARGUS.

**CURRENT FILM RATINGS**

| AAAA | AAA |
|---|---|
| *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, The First World War. | *Treasure Island, Our Daily Bread, *Judge Priest, *Man of Aran, *What Every Woman Knows, We Live Again, The St. Louis Kid, *Kid Millions, Evelyn Prentice, The Gay Divorcée. |

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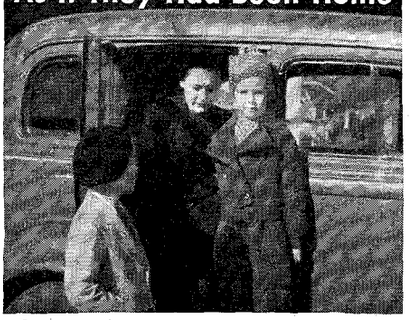

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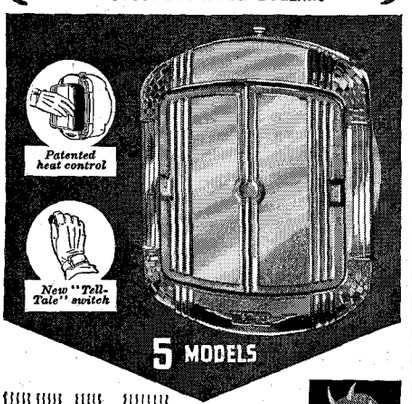


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## Philippine Self-Defense Is Senator Quezon's Plan

*(Continued from page 15)*

"Are you willing to explain your purposes looking to military defense?"

"Yes, quite. I can tell you something about them because they are purely defensive in conception and in limitation. My idea is to build an armaments and munition factory, an arsenal, and also an aviation factory, in the Islands. I propose universal compulsory military training for our youth, and I propose a highly-developed and well-equipped native army as a nucleus for our fighting power as a whole. Filipinos make very fine soldiers. They are among the most peaceable of men, but, if wronged, they love to fight, and they know how to fight."

"Do you contemplate a navy of any sort?"

"None. We think of only coastal defense, a thing which, I am assured, can be made extremely effective. As to the cost of Philippine preparedness for self-protection, if competent opinion may be trusted, it should not exceed a twentieth of our national budget, or about $10,000,000 annually. In ten years we should be so strong in soldierly training, national discipline, and strategic fortification as to offer an emphatically unattractive objective for aggression."

"In any case, you want independence, with all its risks?"

"Yes. Independence is above price to individuals and to nations; and I do not think we shall be taking greater risks than others have taken, and taken successfully."

"Will the independent Filipino nation join the League of Nations?"

### Attitude Toward Geneva

"That would be my desire. The League has had its troubles, made its mistakes, fallen short of the full realization of its lofty aims, but its aims *have been*, and *are*, lofty, and I should wish the Philippines to do anything in their power to add to its international force and value."

"Despite what you see in the world which is disappointing to idealists, and dangerous, you believe in going resolutely forward with the labor for peace?"

"Yes, indeed. There never has been a time, in my opinion, when this labor was more needed. I think statesmanship, journalism, and churches, the colleges and universities, business and finance, every agency of civilization, should work together with the utmost diligence to dissipate international suspicion, fear, hatred, bad manners, aggressive impulses, and to adjust by reason and good-will the really grave and difficult differences which inhere in international sentiments and needs.

"We have a long way to go, and we should accelerate the pace of our advance. We have yet definitely to learn that the phrase 'international interdependence' is not merely a bit of abstract language, but two words with their correlative in actual truth. Until the world learns this, it will be, as regards the greatest fact it needs to know—dangerously *ignorant*."

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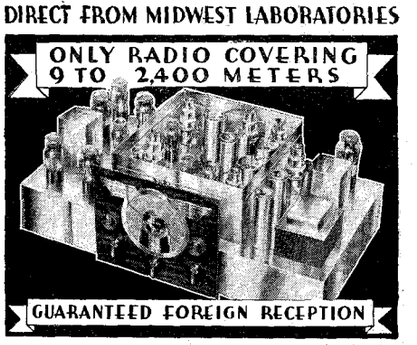


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# Hockey in Cold Storage Again

*Summer Saw Changes in the Game That Bewilder Fans—New Rules and New Faces; It's Back on Ice Now—Preserved and Very Much Alive Until the Spring*

By Stanley Woodward

ALMOST as mystified and nearly as disgruntled as a Republican contemplating the New Deal is the hockey fan, now engaged in amending and rectifying his information regarding management, location, personnel and rules of the National League.

Between the end of last season and the beginning of this, there has been a virtual revolution. A franchise was moved from Ottawa to St. Louis; four teams acquired new managers; the greatest goal-tender of modern times died; a radical addition was made to the playing code, and players were sold, traded, acquired and discarded to such an extent that the army of potential customers is stunned and gasping.

The transfer of Morenz from Les Canadiens of Montreal to Chicago, perhaps, is causing more of a stir than any one other thing—even more than the end of Ottawa, cradle of the sport, as a big-time hockey city. Morenz had been the idol of the French fans of the Quebec city ever since he began to startle the populace with his terrific speed and his disdain of life and limb. For nearly ten years it has been a moot question whether he or "Eddie" Shore of Boston is the greatest player in hockey. It seemed inconceivable that Les Canadiens would let him go. They had previously turned down an offer of $20,000 for Morenz from the New York Americans.

At any rate Morenz, the comet of the ice, was mere trading material in a three-cornered deal, which also involved the Montreal Maroons. Chicago got Burke and Chabot, lanky goal-tender, as well as Morenz, from Les Canadiens. The Maroons got Conacher, once amateur boxing champion of Canada, and still the Dominion's greatest all-around athlete, from Chicago.

Wide World

"Goalie" Cude—sleepy but never asleep

Wide World

Acme

Old faces in new places: Conacher, to Maroons; Morenz, to Chicago

Ottawa, apparently, has passed out forever as a big-league hockey-town. There is considerable mourning among the sentimentalists of the sport because of the fact. The Canadian Capital proved too small to support hockey on a big business basis. After an heroic fight to keep it there, the club-owners decided to move to a larger population center and a bigger rink—St. Louis.

And, now, Ottawa has nothing left but memories that go back to the beginning of the sport . . . the Silver Seven, the unbeatable Senators of Frank Nighbor's day, the relentless Sprague Cleghorn, Cyril Denneny who packed the crooked shot, Kilrea, Clancy and the wild "Hooley" Smith.

## Penalty Shot Brought East

The introduction of Frank Patrick as Boston manager is an event. He and his brother, Lester, of the New York Rangers, once owned and operated an entire hockey league on the Pacific Coast. Between them, they devised most of the rules which govern modern hockey. They zoned the ice and introduced forward passing. They reduced the team-strength from seven to six, and they originated the penalty shot, a maneuver which is old in the West, but which the East is just now taking up.

Governors of the National League accepted it, after earnest urging by the Patricks, to provide adequate compensation to the offended team when a foul is committed against a man who is shooting at goal. It was a radical move for the "Fathers," who act with the utmost deliberation, despite the fact that they govern the fastest-moving sport extant.

It was, however, the only step of any kind they have taken in twelve months. They still cling to their strange and awesome play-off plan, under which a nine-club league is divided into two sections, and six clubs are offered the chance to play for the title, after the expiration of the schedule. They also persist in permitting the intraleague lending of players, a practise which at times has produced situations of hilarious aspect.

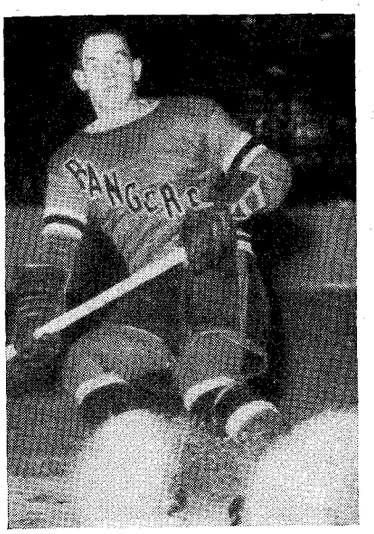
Strange indeed was the case of "Wilfie" Cude, a skinny young Winnipegian who had been kicking around for several years. He suddenly acquired proficiency in the nets of Detroit last winter. He acquired such signal proficiency, in fact, that the experts rated him as second only to "Chuck" Gardiner, the Chicago goal-tender, who died of brain-tumor a few weeks after the close of last season.

Cude seemed to be one of Detroit's main assets. He always looked sleepy, but he was never caught sleeping in the nets. Then it was discovered that Les Canadiens really held title to him, and had been merely lending him to Detroit. Detroit tried to buy, but Les Canadiens wouldn't hear of it. Now he is wearing the brilliant red shirt of the Montreal French.

Les Canadiens also have brought back into big-league hockey Norman (Dutch) Gainor, a member of the celebrated dynamite trio of Weiland, Clapper and Gainor in Boston's halcyon day. Shipped to the minors last year by the New York Rangers, he showed a return to form.

The Rangers have bought the stocky defense-man, Alex Levinsky, from Toronto, apparently on the theory that a team operating in the world's largest Jewish city should have a Jewish player. The Boston Bruins swapped the wild-skating Down Easter, "Joe" Lamb, to Les Canadiens for "Johnny" Gagnon, dark temperamental little Frenchman. Detroit has brought back Jean Pusie, colorful eccentric who fights, dives over fences, and grows beards.

These are only a few of the myriad changes. Hockey fans probably will be able to piece out the whole pattern before that wild-eyed three-ring circus, the Stanley Cup series, rolls around in the spring.




Acme

Alex Levinsky, pulls up in New York



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## Week-End Winners

Last Saturday, the real football news was being made in the Middle West: Minnesota beat Wisconsin, 34-0. Indiana made a contribution to Minnesota's victory by tripping Purdue, 17-6. That left Minnesota's Gophers with a clear title in the Big Ten for the first time since 1911. And Rose Bowl or no Rose Bowl, it left Minnesota with clear title as national champion for 1934. While other teams were following the trend and turning to the pass for touchdowns, Minnesota stuck to power and straight football to roll up 270 points to 38 for the opposition.

Playing before the largest Pacific Coast Conference crowd of the season, and without the service of Moscrip and Grayson, Stanford defeated California, 9-7. Up in Seattle, Washington and Washington State played a scoreless tie, to give Washington State second place in the Pacific Coast Conference.

In the East, before the largest football crowd of the year, Notre Dame repeated last year's feat to beat Army, 12-6. Two long touch-down passes won for Notre Dame: Shakespeare to Captain Vairo; and Pilney to Hanley. Two passes from Buckler to Shuler scored Army's six points. At New Haven, Yale beat Harvard, 14-0, with two passes: Roscoe to Morton, and Roscoe to Kelley. The game was marked by much sloppy football. In the first year of a new coaching régime, Yale had won the Big Three title.

Enraged by defeat at the hands of Yale a week before, Princeton stormed over Dartmouth, 38-13. On Columbia's Baker Field, Lou Little upset all predictions by driving his team at and through the "invincible" Syracuse line to score a 12-0 victory. "Pop" Warner's unbeaten Temple team marched on over Villanova, 22-0.

All was pretty quiet down in the South—Florida beat Georgia Tech, 13-12, and Georgia beat Auburn, 18-0. But in the Southwest, the whole Conference was turned inside out: Baylor beat Southern Methodist, 13-6; thrice-beaten Texas Christian University beat Rice, 7-2.

In the Middle West, Illinois beat Chicago, 6-0. Ohio State demonstrated one of the best passing attacks seen this year, scoring six touch-downs, to beat Iowa, 40-7. Nebraska had a scare in beating Missouri, 13-6. Michigan State passed for its 6-0 victory over Kansas.

### Sports Calendar

**Football**

**December 8**

Notre Dame *vs.* Southern California at Los Angeles.

Louisiana State *vs.* Tennessee at Knoxville.

Santa Clara *vs.* Texas Christian at Ft. Worth.

Michigan State *vs.* Texas A. and M. at San Antonio.

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# Behind the Lines of Our National Offense

## *Stancook-Buckler and Borries-Clark Clash in the Army-Navy Game in the First "Big Navy Day" Since 1921*

By Joel P. Glass

Inferior in material to last year, but coached by Tom Hamilton into unexpected efficiency around the skilful passing and wraith-like running of "Buzz" Borries, and the smashing and kicking of Bill Clark, the Navy firmly believes it will beat Army at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, this Saturday. The Army, with Joe Stancook and Jack Buckler as spearheads, is skeptical. Since 1921, Navy has not won from Army and has gained only two ties. Army doesn't understand why this year's team should stop winning.

Sharing interest with the outcome of the game will be the comparative showing of the Borries-Clark and Stancook-Buckler backfield combinations. As these stars go, so probably will go the battle.

Down at Annapolis, these days, they turn cold when they remember how near "Buzz" Borries came to being overlooked when he went out for football in 1931. No one foresaw in the gangling, bowlegged, awkward plebe, the scintillating star of to-day.

He passed neglected until one evening, in practise, chance gave him the ball to carry against the third varsity. He literally seeped through the defense to run to a touch-down. It was fantastic. Coaches rubbed their eyes unbelievingly. He did it twice again; then they knew that Navy had a treasure.

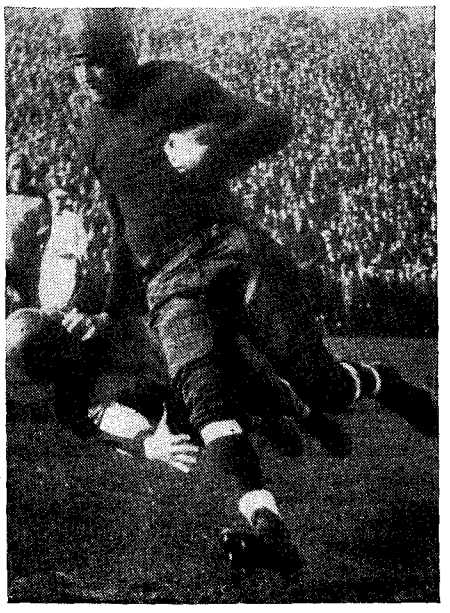
Borries has reached his peak this year. Down on the Severn they confidently declare him to be the country's greatest back. Just how he eludes so many tacklers is his own formula. The coaches say he has perfect timing. He runs at tacklers, rather than away from them. But, with an annoying consistency, he rolls out of a tackle that is a trifle too high, or leaves only a fluttering foot for one that is too low. And then again, like a ghost, with a sudden sprint, he slips smoothly between two men who are teaming to down him.

He has arms of steel, and when he stiff-arms a would-be tackler he knocks him back, even tho his 177 pounds fall far short of the other's beef. A big man thus repulsed exclaimed. "Who says Borries isn't heavy? That fellow weighs a ton."

Keystone

Jack Buckler

Bill Clark, Navy's other star, is like Borries in that he has gotten practically all his football experience at Annapolis. There the resemblance ceases. His 175 pounds are packed upon a short, stocky figure. He is a powerful, hard-hitting, straight-running, fearless back.



Wolford photograph

"Buzz" Borries shakes a tackler

Clark's threats at the line pave the way for Borries's sallies through a broken field. The threat of a run by Borries sets up the fast reverses of Clark. And there you have the efficacy of the Borries-Clark combination, briefly but clearly outlined. Clark is a fine pass-receiver. However, his greatest asset for his team is kicking. He's the best punter in the East.

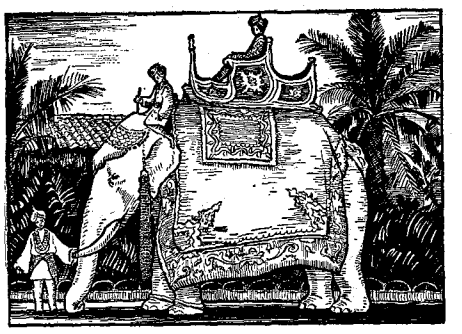
Army's Stancook-Buckler duo functions differently from Navy's Borries-Clark combination. Their function is to coordinate directly their respective abilities. They should not be referred to as Stancook and Buckler, but as—Stanbuck.

Time after time Buckler carries the ball with Stancook, as key-blocker, clearing the way for him. Stancook generally is rated the best blocker West Point ever has had. He has opened the way for many a big gain made by Buckler.

Side-light: For two years Stancook and Buckler have been roommates and cronies. In the privacy of their quarters they work out methods of cooperating to make their plays succeed. Coach Gar Davidson says Stancook is the most valuable man on the team. Quiet, modest Buckler, who makes the long runs for Army, cheerfully admits it. Stancook also is rated the best defensive player West Point has had. Two incidents from last year's play suggest the reason.

In the 1933 Navy game, Navy made first down on Army's ten-yard line, then lost the ball. Four successive tackles by Stancook stopped them dead on that same line. In the 1933 Notre Dame game, he had to drop out to have a cut dressed. During his short absence Notre Dame made two touchdowns and administered Army's only defeat of the season, 13-12.

Can Borries get past Stancook? That may be the answer to this Saturday's riddle.

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# New Optimism Does Not Count on Inflation

## *Better Business and Financial Sentiment Proceeds From Greater Confidence in Policies of the Administration; Public-Utility Concerns May Become Aggressive in Self-Defense*

By Robert Winsmore

OF the improvement in financial and business sentiment that has been variously evidenced since Election Day there is this to be noted as being peculiarly important:

Unlike preceding flashes of hopefulness, it does not reflect excited expectation of currency inflation or other artificial stimulants. The better feeling is a matter of judgment, not imagination. It proceeds soberly from new and growing belief that, with the Federal Administration now bearing to starboard and strengthened to withstand radical winds in Congress, orderly natural processes of recovery may be depended upon, furthered and, in time, legitimately exploited.

The belief has not been proclaimed—at least, not yet—by stock market tom-toms and fireworks. With Congress in near prospect, much wary caution persists, and even a considerable measure of doubt. Nevertheless, in Wall Street and elsewhere, there is obviously increasing acceptance of what seems to be promise of common-sense cooperation hereafter between major business interests and the Administration, made possible by the latter's favorable change of attitude toward fundamental business conservatism.

***Belief in Sober Recovery***

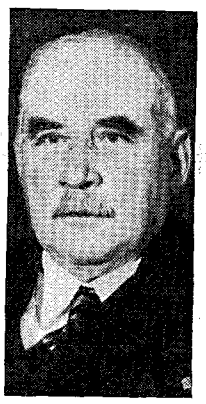
Alarmed distrust that once was all but militant has diminished steadily since the President's public meeting with the bankers at their Washington convention last month. Three weeks ago it was already so abated that the stock market could view with complacency the country's thunderous indorsement of the Administration at the polls. Now the latest moves of the United States Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations are clearly indicative of new presumption that business may at last make common cause with Government for recovery, without surrendering its beliefs or acquiescing in dislocating experimentation.

That is the quality of the optimism that has appeared of late in many quarters. It does not foresee inflation; it is not emotional; it recognizes creeping industrial improvement, and leans heavily upon expectation of what the cryptic Mr. J. P. Morgan last week softly termed "a little less excitement."

✦ ✦ ✦

Already, however, Wall Street has been shown that reliance upon continuous Administration "conservatism" is unsafe. President Roosevelt's recent speeches indorsing public ownership and operation of power-plants were disconcerting, to say the least. His remarks were little more than generalities, and they were impressively answered at once, and in detail, by President Wendell L. Willkie, of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation. Nevertheless, they were seeming attacks on private enterprise in the power-field, and were potent to give further impetus to the widespread agitation that is affecting the status of public-utility companies of all varieties, with consequent depression of their securities in the markets.

Blank & Stoller



Acme

**Wendell L. Willkie (left), and J. P. Morgan**

Owners of such securities—and they are legion—have become extremely nervous. A few days ago, mere announcement that a Federal inquiry into American Telephone & Telegraph affairs would be broadened caused that widely-held investment stock to drop to a price at which its dividend return became approximately 9 per cent. Shares of New York's greatly-propertied Consolidated Gas Company are selling in the market on the same unwarranted basis. A vast array of issues of lesser utility concerns show corresponding devaluation.

This is not at all illogical when equities, as well as earnings, are being constantly threatened by increasing clamor for reduced rates to consumers, higher taxes and new publicly-financed competition. Obviously, the public-utility units of the country are being pilloried and cudgeled as once the railroads were, and the resulting disaster to the latter is only too clearly apparent.

Yet it may very well be that President Roosevelt's latest challenging encouragement to public ownership of power-stations will stir the power-companies and their like to aggressive self-defense. During the past few years they have been all but passive in the face of increasing attack and regimentation, presumably because it seemed politically expedient.

Now, however, there is sign of a change of their policy and of concerted purpose to demand their day in a court of instructed public opinion.

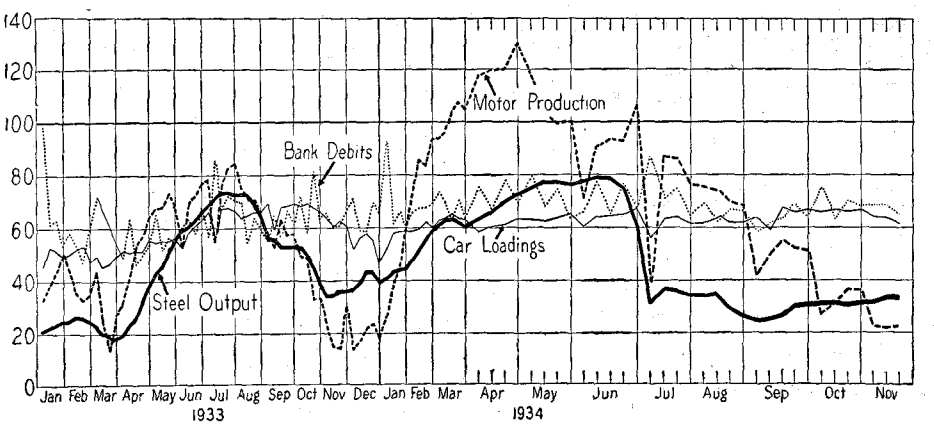
✦ ✦ ✦

The Comptroller of the Currency wants to get a line on the wealth of individual directors of Federal Reserve member-banks, and said individual directors are asking just why. A statement of the net worth and financial position of each is being called for by authority of the same law which empowers the Government to make bank examinations.

***What Price Bank Directors?***

It is intimated, altho unofficially, that the information is wanted because so many bank directors have lately claimed inability to aid personally in the raising of needed new capital for their institutions. By report, the Comptroller and the RFC have been finding it either most difficult or quite impossible, in many instances, to induce directors to share the burdens of bank rehabilitations and recapitalizations.

Therefore, as now hinted, it is felt that




**Four Indicators of Business Activity**

**This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending November 17**



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*Frederick Guillot*, Chef de Cuisine, The Hotel Astor, New York City, says: "I have never seen an American cook-book as comprehensive as 'The Blue Book of Cookery.' Every recipe is so good, so easy to make, that even an amateur cook could not make a mistake. The illustrations, the table service and the fancy dishes are as excellent as the menus which Isabel Cotton Smith has listed for every season."

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**and Manual of House Management**
By Isabel Cotton Smith, Introduction by Emily Post
2000 Tested Recipes — Afternoon Teas
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Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

THE RIGHT WORD — English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions, by James C. Fernald, L.H.D., shows how to command it. Contains 8,000 discriminated Synonyms and nearly 4,000 Antonyms. Cloth. 742 pp. $2.25; postage 14c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N.Y. — IN THE RIGHT PLACE

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full knowledge of the resources of directors will be helpful in that way. However this may be, the new demand for disclosures of net worth at intervals is likely to serve as additional reminder that the days are definitely past when a bank directorship was a wholly pleasant distinction, conferring financial and social prestige, but imposing few serious obligations.

Many directors, to be sure, do not need such reminder. Their chairs in board rooms have been uncomfortable seats during the past few years, prescribing work and worry and financial sacrifice which they will not soon forget. For those who have been more fortunate, however, the new requirement of exhibits of financial stature will sustain a sense of responsibility. Also, it may make bank directorships somewhat less easy of acceptance than in the past.

## Where Prosperity Begins

*(Continued from page 9)*

Secretary Wallace has shown that a policy of isolation would mean the retirement of from fifty to a hundred million acres of farm land, and perhaps the licensing and policing of farms. No one has yet explained what is to become of the port cities, whose chief reason for existence would be gone if we should seriously try out the "self-containment" ideas of the isolationists. We might, in time, build up a vast hermit kingdom, with commercial centers in the interior, but there would be no economic justification for the port cities on the two oceans, the Gulf and the Great Lakes. It should be increasingly apparent that the AAA and many other measures now under fire would be unnecessary if normal foreign trade could be resumed.

However, one can not take it for granted that the benefits of foreign trade are understood by Americans. Since 1921 we have had so much misrepresentation of foreign nations and so much "Buy American" nonsense that it is by no means certain that any considerable part of the population that actually makes a living out of foreign trade has any real conception of its importance to their economic well-being. How many people in the Metropolitan District, not directly engaged in shipping, realize that the depression, so far as New York is concerned, starts at the water-front? A large percentage of the people on relief-rolls in New York are waiting for real ships to come in.

One thing is certain: there is a growing appreciation of the importance of foreign trade in promoting recovery here and abroad. Sound economic nationalism demands a healthy export and import business. When this is recognized by the nations it will bring back international trade. We had most to do with misleading the world in building up trade-barriers. Secretary Hull has acknowledged that we were at fault, and has declared that we were repentant and eager to lead in the other direction. The Hutchins Commission's report should help to create the support needed by the Roosevelt Administration in its efforts to revive foreign trade as the next step in our own recovery and that of the world at large.

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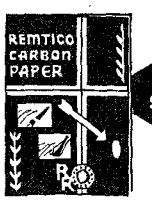


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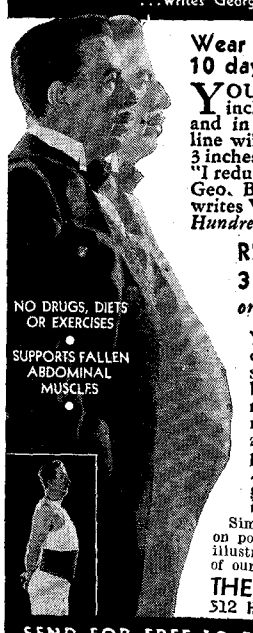
...writes George Bailey




**Wear the WEIL BELT for 10 days at our expense!**
YOU will appear many inches slimmer at once and in ten days your waist line will be 3 inches smaller. 3 inches of fat gone or no cost! "I reduced 8 inches"...writes Geo. Bailey. "Lost 50 lbs." writes W. T. Anderson..... *Hundreds* of similar letters.
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You will be completely comfortable as its massage-like action gently but persistently eliminates fat with every move! Gives an erect athletic carriage...supports abdominal walls ...keeps digestive organs in place...greatly increases endurance.
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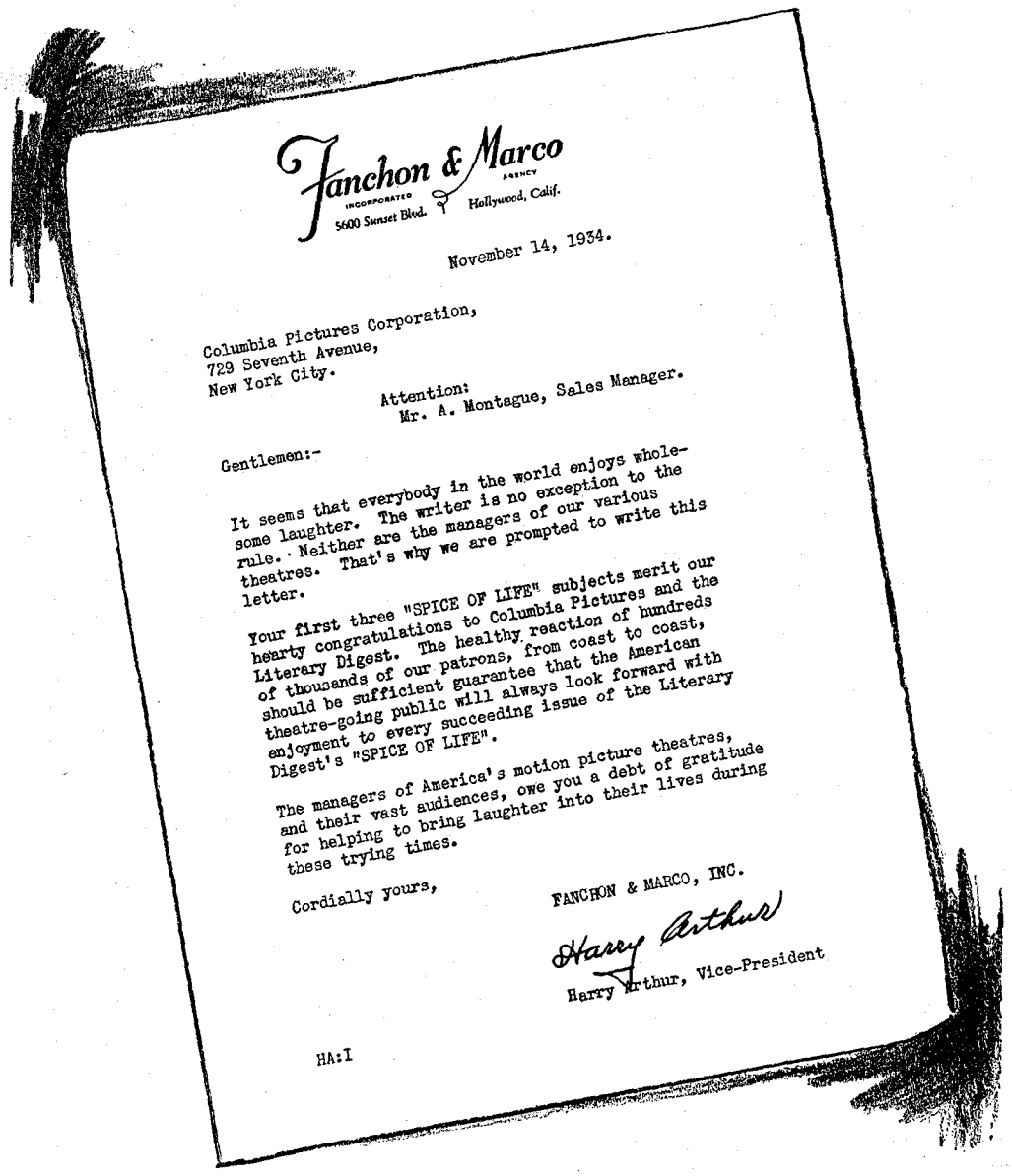

Fanchon & Marco
INCORPORATED AGENCY
5600 Sunset Blvd. Hollywood, Calif.

November 14, 1934.

Columbia Pictures Corporation,
729 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

Attention:
Mr. A. Montague, Sales Manager.

Gentlemen:-

It seems that everybody in the world enjoys whole-some laughter. The writer is no exception to the rule. Neither are the managers of our various theatres. That's why we are prompted to write this letter.

Your first three "SPICE OF LIFE" subjects merit our hearty congratulations to Columbia Pictures and the Literary Digest. The healthy reaction of hundreds of thousands of our patrons, from coast to coast, should be sufficient guarantee that the American theatre-going public will always look forward with enjoyment to every succeeding issue of the Literary Digest's "SPICE OF LIFE".

The managers of America's motion picture theatres, and their vast audiences, owe you a debt of gratitude for helping to bring laughter into their lives during these trying times.

Cordially yours,

FANCHON & MARCO, INC.

Harry Arthur

Harry Arthur, Vice-President

HA:I

# "THE SPICE OF LIFE"

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You will find "The Spice of Life" sound pictures now being shown in some of the finest theatres in the world, such as:

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# From Our Readers to Our Readers

*Brevity is one of the first thoughts contributors to this department should keep in mind.*

*Hundreds of letters bearing on the same subject are frequently received. It is physically impossible to publish more than three or four which bring out special points.*

*Critical comments are as welcome as friendly expressions of approval.*

## "Save Our Men"

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—For the last year I have watched your columns, hoping to see a suggestion that we Americans start a campaign to "Save Our Men."

They are dying too fast, from various causes. Young men, middle-aged men, and very few of them old men. What is it that is shortening their days? What can the women do, that they are not doing, to lengthen the lives of our men?

It is appalling to watch the newspapers where death-lists are given. Nearly all of the names are men's.

Please suggest to the nation that we set aside seven days in every week of the year, to use every possible means to lengthen the lives of our men. Don't wait until it is too late. MRS. H. S. D.

Butler, Georgia.

## The Comics—Is a New Type Needed?

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—For many years I have felt as the writer in the November 10 issue, suggesting "a crusade for better and more educational funnies."

With your powerful influence in molding public opinion it is suggested that you offer a prize to artists and another to students of art, and perhaps another for inspirational topics that would aid the artists, and so stimulate a new type of funny that will inspire and educate our children, youths and adults.

Many of our funnies are good, as "Orphan Annie," creating human interest, virtue, and a sense of artistic proportion; but the criticism might be that it is not funny: we are not able to know whether the crude funnies are a blessing in disguise or not—but a crusade for different funnies might not be amiss. "To see ourselves as others see us" is the privilege of the funny artist, and may they be stimulated and inspired to do it for the highest good of the greatest number, and not primarily for pay. FLORA NOBLE.

Miami, Florida.

## The Married Woman Worker—Two Views

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—Perhaps your recent correspondent, Mr. Zanoni of Detroit, would be interested in hearing of a plan that a number of women are putting into effect here regarding married women workers. The idea is to ignore them in stores and other places of employment; that is, boycott them, have no business dealings with them, do not purchase from them. By this method their employers will be driven to the wall by their own palpable greediness in the hiring of married women while needy men and girls are in dire want of work to support themselves and dependents.

Boston. CAROLINE V. TAYLOR.

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—I should like to enter a rebuttal to the many printed letters which denounce the married woman worker. There are exceptions to every rule, of course, but I can safely say that 99 per cent. of the married women workers go to business because they are forced to and for no other reason.

Instead of being criticized adversely for her efforts, the married woman who has the burden of support forced upon her by this depression, should receive just a wee bit of encouragement, don't you think?

Newburgh, New York. MRS. A. WORKER.

## Taxing Bank-Deposits to Speed Spending

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—Nothing will ever restore employment to our people, except the getting into motion of our great volume of bank-deposits.

Why not levy a tax of about 6 per cent. per annum against all bank-deposits? That tax would cause bank-depositors to use their money for something, in order to avoid the tax. And that would bring reemployment in a hurry, and also prevent depression coming to us again in the future. This tax should be applied quarterly at the rate of 1½ per cent. We should also need a new series of currency that would depreciate in value at the same rate and time as the tax on bank-deposits, in order to prevent hoarding.

This is all that is needed to overcome this depression quickly and effectually.

JESSE A. LA RUE.

Birmingham, Alabama.

## Phonetic Spelling

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—The organs of speech can articulate but a very limited number of sounds, and of these few sounds all the words in all the languages are composed. If humanity would agree on the letters which should represent these sounds, and each language would make use of as many letters as are necessary to express the sounds contained in it, the spelling of all languages would be then easy, logical and uniform.

All spelling is naturally phonetic. When Cadmus invented letters he did not mean any letter to be silent, nor any letter to have more than one sound, or two letters to have the same sound, or any sound to be expressed by more letters than one.

English spelling disregards all this, is entirely anti-Cadmean, and can only be explained historically, that is, it can not be explained at all when taught to immature minds, because the scholars are then too young to understand such an explanation.

Baltimore. JOHN L. HULSHOF.

U.S. EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS
FOREIGN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
NOW, IF YOU'RE STILL THINKING OF LEAVING HOME
AMERICAN CAPITAL

**Who Said Anything About Running Away from Home?**

—Cargill in the Dayton *Journal*

## Government Medicine

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—In a letter on government medicine in the issue of November 17, Miss Catherine Stoddard claims graft and waste are inseparable from government enterprises. Looking at the end aim of medicine, wouldn't it be more certain to bring about the elimination of disease through centralized government control than through haphazard private endeavor? The end aim of doctors in general is to eliminate themselves. Do you, Miss Stoddard, or any of the doubting Thomases, believe that they will bring this about? Aren't they more likely to resort to bunk and fakerism than to let themselves die out?

CHARLES J. STAHLE.

Lawrence, Massachusetts.

## Philadelphia's Harmonica Band

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—In your issue of November 17 you claim for Borrah Minevitch the distinction of being "the leader of the Nation's first mouth-organ band." Are you quite correct?

Albert N. Hoxie started a harmonica band in Philadelphia in 1921. His purpose—interesting boys in the better things of life after attracting them by the harmonica. He maintains a summer camp for his boys at Camp Harmonica, Deer Park, Pennsylvania, and this year they were given a sixteen-room house at Stone Harbor. This band is *non*-commercial.

Several boys have graduated from this band to the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

E. G. BALSLEY.

Philadelphia.

## Beauty Pins Instead of Buttonholes

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—This controversy about buttonholes is so "much ado about nothing."

We don't need buttonholes. I am a bachelor, and there isn't a button on my hickory shirt. The holes are just so many ornaments, and would like quite as well any other shape or not at all.

Let us adopt beauty pins. These already have a vast following amongst the feminine members of the *genus homo*, and I see no reason why we males could not learn to manipulate them. JOHN H. HARRISON.

Fort Rock, Oregon.

## "Kidnaping"—Not a Slip

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—Referring to the last item in your "Spice of Life," November 10 issue ["solicitor for liquor license pictures, who has had previous kidnaping experience"]. You are evidently unfamiliar with the vernacular of the photographic profession. The man that inserted this advertisement knew exactly what he was asking for. There is a type of semigrafting photographers who go about the country taking photographs of people, principally children around the school grounds, and, if possible, sell the pictures to the children and their parents. This is not considered really legitimate photography, and its official name in the photographic profession is "kidnaping." Personally, I feel that the name is well applied, but, nevertheless, it is a recognized term. The advertiser undoubtedly reached the people he wanted. ASAHEL CURTIS.

Seattle.

## The Article on Distemper

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—I am very thankful for the most accurate manner in which the recent article on distemper was compiled. It was very concisely written and showed a skilful handling of the subject. GEORGE WATSON LITTLE (D.V.M.)

New York City.



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# The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

**High Explosive.**—"What caused the explosion at your house?"

"Powder on my coat sleeve."—*U. S. S. Melville Job Order.*

**Never Fails.** — WOMAN (in crowded tram, to her friend)—"I wish that good-looking man would give me his seat."

Five men stood up. — *Automobilist.*

**By Squeezing.**—Some night-clubs are reported to be doing away with dance-floors. The space thus made vacant will be filled with a couple of extra tables, we presume.—*Punch (London).*

**That's Nice.**—MRS. FIGG—"Does your husband ever pay you compliments?"

MRS. FAGG—"Well, sometimes he says, 'You're a nice one!' "—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

**We'll Deduct It.**—HOTEL PROPRIETOR—"Do you want the porter to call you?"

GUEST—"No, thanks. I awaken every morning at seven."

PROPRIETOR—"Then would you mind calling the porter?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

**Just a Little Love.**—PROFESSOR—"What is it?"

NURSE—"A boy, sir!"

PROFESSOR—"What does he want?"—*Border Cities Star.*

**Don't Deny It Now.**—"I had the right of way when this man ran into me, yet you say I was to blame."

"You certainly were."

"Why?"

"Because his father is mayor, his brother is chief of police, and I'm engaged to his sister."—*Stray Stories.*

**Perfectly Willing.** — FOOTPAD — "Get ready to die. I'm going to shoot you."

VICTIM—"Why?"

FOOTPAD—"I've always said I'd shoot anyone who looked like me."

VICTIM—"Do I look like you?"

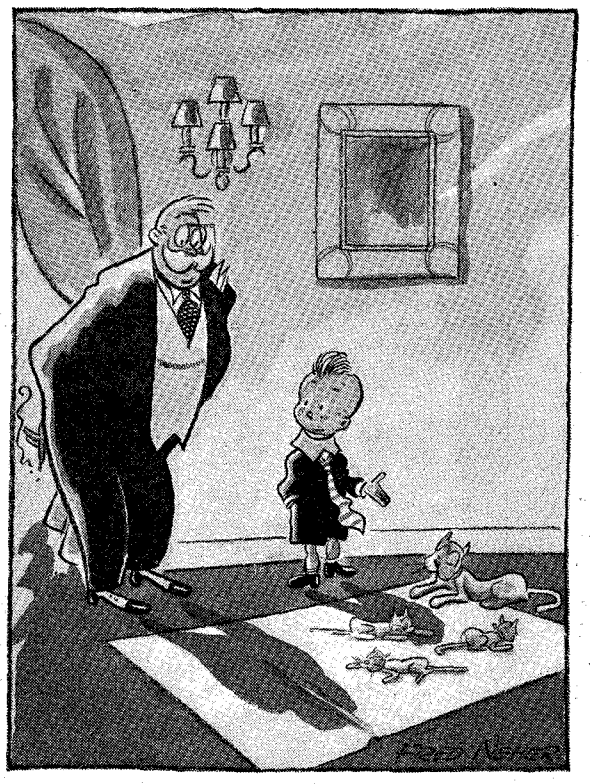
FOOTPAD—"Yes."

VICTIM — "Then shoot." — *Pearson's Weekly (London).*

**You Pirate.**—The two friends were discussing motoring as they sat in the club. "I was once buying a second-hand car from a garage owner," said one. "Of course, he praised it up, as I was a novice. But I found a way of discovering absolutely all its faults."

"How?" asked the other.

"Why," went on the first, "I had it on trial, and took it to another motor-dealer and asked him to buy it."—*Montreal Star.*



"I'm six and Timothy is only five and she's got kittens already."

—Fred Neher in *Parents' Magazine*

**It's Probably Better.**—"I say," whispered the host to his wife, "I've served out the aquarium instead of the punch. Do you think they'll notice it?"—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

**No Use Hurrying It.**—A Scotsman from Aberdeen is putting off buying an atlas until world affairs look a little more settled.—*Humorist (London).*

**He'll Never Learn.**—"What's the matter up at Tom's house?"

"They're taking 'im away in the ambulance for beatin' 'is missus."—*Pearson's Weekly (London).*

**The Crooks!**—JUDGE—"You are charged with voting three times. What have you got to say about it?"

PRISONER — "Then I've been gypped. They only paid me for once."—*Pathfinder.*

**Place for Everything.**—SUITOR—"I wish to marry your daughter, sir."

DAD — "Do you drink, young man?"

SUITOR—"Thanks a lot, but let's settle this other thing first."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

**A Sharp Lot, Down Maine.**—"Gimme an all-day sucker," the youngster demanded of the candy man.

He was handed one.

"Looks kind of small," remarked the youth looking at it doubtfully.

"Yeah, the days are getting shorter."—*Portland Express.*

## Slips That Pass in the Night

**Don't Miss It.**—79c. Bedroom suite—$55.—*Washington (D. C.) paper.*

**They're Pressed; He's Not.** — Flivver king declares depression over, so far as his pants are concerned.—*Head-line in Little Falls (N. Y.) paper.*

**Higher Mathematics.**—Playing at Powhattan, Kas., Friday afternoon, Humboldt's football eleven battled to a tie score 11-13.—*Pawnee City (Neb.) paper.*

**Lesson in Natural History.**—The danger arising from an open season on deer lies in the fact that when a deer falls to earth, killed or wounded, there is a good chance of the egg lying on the ground, dormant, until the following spring, and then hatching.—*Tallahassee (Fla.) paper.*

**Star of the Side-Show Team.**—Naturally these young actresses made a fuss over the two-headed ball-carrier. — *Wilmington (Del.) paper.*

**That'd Make It Spinach.**—For Sale—Have a quantity of A-No. 1 alfalfa hay for sale. Not boiled.—*Advertisement in Elmira (Mich.) paper.*

**How to Get the Spot-light.**—MRS. —— occasioned a lot of interest by wearing her back suspended from her waist at the back.—*Los Angeles paper.*

**The Nudist Influence.**—Sheer stockings—designed for dressy wear, but so serviceable that lots of women wear nothing else.—*Advertisement in New York City paper.*

**Build 'Em Up.**—

Scientists Report New
Treatment Is Tonic to
Germs.

—*Duluth (Minn.) paper.*

**You Ought to Know.**—The factory stands back of each mixer and fruit juice extractor against all defects, for one year. Truly it is a germ.—*Advertisement in Los Angeles paper.*

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